

# MANUFACTURERS RECORD

## Calling A Halt

**T**HE authors of our Constitution firmly believed that the gravest and most constant danger to a citizen's life, freedom and well-being was the government under which he lived. They saw government as a necessary evil—a lesser evil than anarchy—set up to act as the restraining element between the varied and selfish interests that make up society.

The Constitution today is a monument to our forefathers' distrust of government. It was so phrased that, so long as we adhere to it, we cannot be governed by one man or one faction. No political plan in all history has succeeded so well in maintaining personal liberty and restraining license with a minimum of authority.

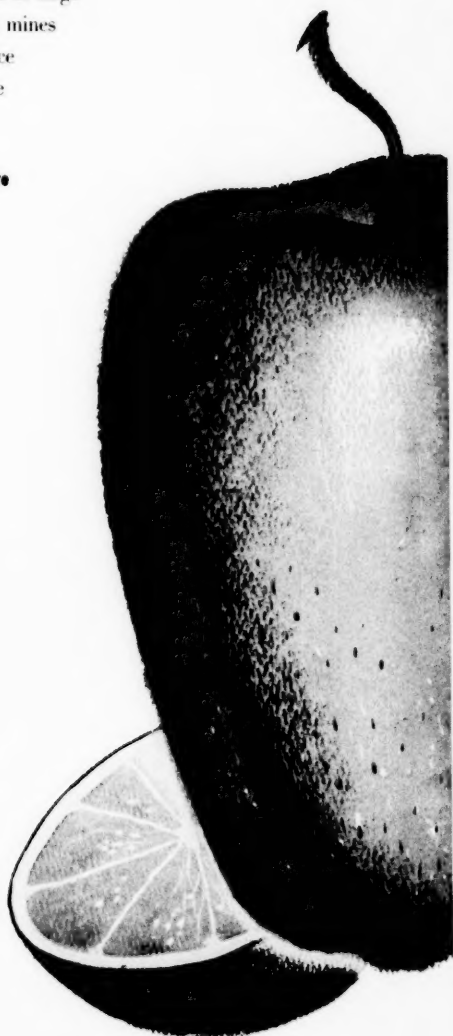
For the past two decades slippery schemers in positions of political power have sought to destroy the Constitution by the process of gradual subversion, until finally the President had the audacity to pervert it deliberately, and, flouting the expressed will of Congress, confiscate one of the nation's great industries in the name of expediency—merely another way of saying that the end justifies the means.

Six honorable, clear-thinking Justices of the Supreme Court have restrained the executive and brought him back under law. The nation owes these patriotic men a deep debt of gratitude.

# high grade International phosphates

Ample resources for prompt deliveries of large tonnages from *International's* modern mines and plants in Florida at Noralyn, Peace Valley, Achan, Mulberry; in Tennessee at Mt. Pleasant and Wales.

- phosphate for the manufacture of complete plant foods
- natural ground rock phosphate for direct application to the soil
- phosphate for the manufacture of industrial chemicals



PHOSPHATE DIVISION

**INTERNATIONAL MINERALS  
& CHEMICAL CORPORATION**

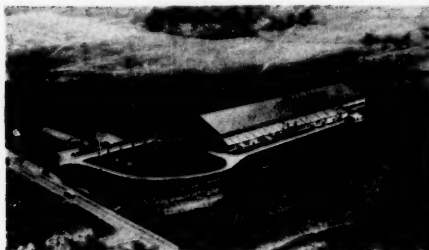
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6.

*This advertisement is appearing currently in magazines reaching fertilizer manufacturers.*



## **EXPAND Your Production with No Capital Investment**

### **Use Butler Birmingham, Alabama, Plant Facilities**



Butler Birmingham, Alabama Plant

Here's a golden opportunity to expand your productive capacity and profits without a dollar's capital investment. Take advantage of Butler Birmingham, Alabama, plant facilities for top quality plate and structural fabrication.

- Strategically located to serve you.
- Fifty years of experience.
- Outstanding plant facilities.
- Modern production methods.

These are just a few reasons why you're sure of higher quality work at lower cost. Don't delay—investigate this opportunity now. Mail coupon for complete details today.

#### **FREE BOOKLET Gives You All the Facts GET IT TODAY**



Illustrated booklet shows you the scope of Butler productive capacity, special products manufactured, complete plant data. Mail coupon today.

#### **Butler Manufacturing Company**

904 Ave. W, Ensley, Birmingham 8, Alabama

- ☐ Please send me free booklet describing plant facilities.  
☐ Please contact me at once.

Name

Firm

Address

City  Zone  State





# INSULATED

# METAL WALLS

for INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS  
ALUMINUM, STAINLESS or GALVANIZED STEEL

This light-weight permanent wall construction continues to gain favor among designers, builders and owners throughout the country . . . it is ideal for curtain walls in virtually any type of structure—either when employed for the entire wall surface, or in combination with brick or other materials. The building illustrated below is typical. Mahon Insulated Metal Walls can be furnished in the three distinct exterior patterns illustrated at left . . . they are available in two "Field Constructed" types, and in two types of "Prefabricated Panels". Walls of the "Field Constructed" type can be erected up to fifty feet in height without horizontal joints—a feature of Mahon walls which is particularly desirable in power houses or other buildings where high expanses of unbroken wall surface are common. For specifications and complete information on this modern, permanent Wall Construction, see Sweet's Files, or write for Catalog No. B-52-B.

**FLUSH, RIBBED, or FLUTED**  
Over-all "U" Factor of Various Types is Equivalent  
to or Better than Conventional 16" Masonry Wall

COPING DETAIL  
PARAPET WALL

## THE R. C. MAHON COMPANY

Detroit 34, Mich. • Chicago 4, Ill. • Representatives in All Principal Cities

Manufacturers of Insulated Metal Walls; Steel Deck for Roofs, Partitions, and Permanent Concrete Floor Forms; Rolling Steel Doors, Grilles, and Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Doors and Fire Shutters.



# MAHON

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR



# MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest



Volume 121

June 1952

Number 6

Business Trends .....	7
New and Expanding Plants .....	13
Little Grains of Sand .....	16
Editorial .....	35
Stalemate in Securities Continues .....	36
By Robert S. Byfield	
Income Trends—2. The South Scores Impressive Gains .....	37
By Caldwell R. Walker	
New Electric Furnace Ups Atlantic's Output by 112,000 Tons .....	39
South's Construction Totals for May .....	40
By S. A. Lauver	
Defense Contract Renegotiation to Follow World War II Pattern .....	42
By Sidney Fish	
Industrial Expansion .....	44
Texas Plant Producing Liquid Oxygen, Nitrogen for Industry .....	46
Chesapeake Bay Bridge Nearing Completion as Final Span Goes in Place .....	48
Southerners at Work .....	49
New Products .....	52
Financial Notes .....	60
Who's Where .....	61
Business Notes .....	62
Index For Buyers .....	70
Index of Advertisers .....	72

## MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

Publishers of Manufacturers Record, Construction, Daily Construction Bulletin and Blue Book of Southern Progress.

Frank Gould, President

Wm. M. Beury, Vice President  
C. J. O'Donnell, Treasurer

Wm. M. Beury, Editor

Richard R. Harwood, Jr., Mgn. Editor

Caldwell R. Walker, Editor, Business Trends

Samuel A. Lauver, News Editor

Robert S. Byfield, Financial Editor

Sidney Fish, Industrial Analyst

## PUBLICATION AND BUSINESS OFFICES

109 MARKET PLACE, BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

F. O. Schroeder, Southern Business Mgr.—Baltimore Office.

R. S. Kendrick, 1430 Clairmont Rd., Decatur, Ga., Tel. Crescent 4577

J. E. Eierman, Circulation Mgr.

"The Manufacturers Record," published monthly by Manufacturers Record Publishing Co., 109 Market Place, Baltimore 3, Md. Entered as second class matter Baltimore, Md., under the act of March 3, 1879. Volume 121, No. 6. Single Copies 35c. Back Numbers over three months old, 50c. Copyright June, 1952 by Manufacturers Record Publishing Co., all rights reserved.

JUNE NINETEEN FIFTY-TWO



try A GAY-LEE SURE CURE



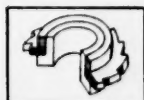
SOLID CARBIDE  
"SMALLSAW"

Cuts on small slitting and sawing production operations can be kept in line with Gay-Lee long wearing carbide. Diameters small as 1/4".



SOLID CARBIDE  
BRAZED HUB

A natural commutator undercutter. Brazed hub ring gives positive support, rigidity and alignment. Diameters up to 3", patented.



CARBIDE TIPPED  
"THINSAW"

For precision slitting and sawing. Carbide tip has strong circular seat with more brazing area. Tolerances held to .0001", diameters 1 1/2" to 5", thin as .030". Pat. app. for.

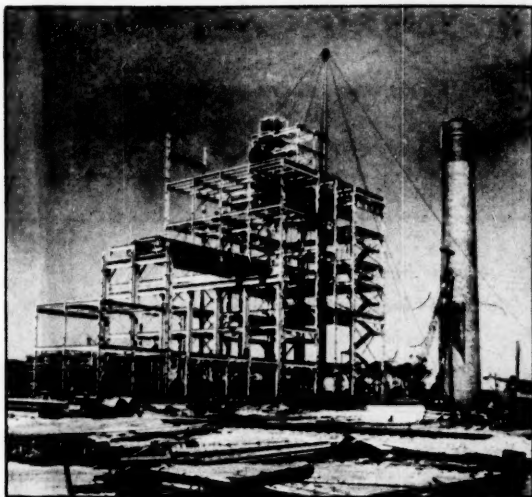


Carbide Saw Specialists

**GAY-LEE  
COMPANY**

CLAWSON • MICHIGAN

# **More Power to You! Georgia Power Company**



**FABRICATED AND ERECTED**

Plant McManus at Brunswick, Georgia, is the fifth Georgia Power Company steam plant for which Ingalls has fabricated and erected the steel. First was Plant Arkwright at Macon, followed by the four-unit Plant Atkinson at Atlanta, the 45,000 kw Plant Mitchell at Albany and the recently expanded Plant Yates at Newnan, Georgia.

**INGALLS**

**THE INGALLS**

**IRON WORKS COMPANY**

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Sales Offices: New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh

Plants: Birmingham, Ala., Verona, Pa., North Birmingham, Ala., Pascagoula, Miss., Decatur, Ala.

# BUSINESS TRENDS

## Business Expansion Slowing

Currently, throughout the United States, business rests upon a finely balanced fulcrum.

On the one hand, mildly inflationary factors are to be seen in a moderate increase in government expenditures for defense, and in continued high capital expenditures for new plant and equipment.

On the other hand, consumer buying remains cautious, as it has been throughout the first quarter of 1952.

The overall indication is that, unless defense orders and deliveries are increased beyond presently expected levels, there will be further softening all along the price line.

Since the first of the year, prices in general have dropped to the extent of one per cent, with losses small but consistent over the three months now passed.

### Consumer Outlays Lag

With consumer purchases accounting for something over 60 per cent of total national expenditures, and capital and government purchases combining to make up less than forty per cent, it is mathematically consistent that the weakness of the former should outweigh the strength of the latter.

The situation in the consumer field seems to be that, for the immediate present at least, buyers of consumer durable goods are either satisfied to curtail further acquisitions, or are hopeful of lower prices in the near future.

A counteracting element, however, exists in the fact that liquid savings are building up fast in the hands of individuals, and sooner or later are very apt to become reflected in expanded retail sales.

Lower sales at retail are currently resulting in further liquidation of trade inventories, with the additional result that such goods are backing up to swell manufacturers' stocks.

This undoubtedly is bringing about some small cutbacks in production, especially in the highly industrialized sections that produce consumer durables in large quantities.

### South Shows Stability

As yet, cutbacks of consequence are not noticeable in the South.

Southern manufacturing, as a whole, shows for the first three months of the current year a two per cent gain over the same period of 1951, whereas manufacturing industry of the country at large is about one per cent lower than a year ago.

Construction in the South also continues to outstrip that of the Nation at large, with a gain over 1951 of 11

per cent against a national increase of four per cent.

In other sectors of the economy, there is little to choose as between regions, with all showing moderate gains in utility performance and finance and service receipts, and moderate losses in the sectors of wholesale and retail trade.

Among the 16 Southern states, Texas appears to lead the way in evenness and consistency of growth gains. The Lone Star State is ahead of last year in all of the nine economic sectors.

Other states show strength in particular sectors: Both Carolinas in construction; Florida, Maryland, and Oklahoma in manufacturing; Alabama in utility performance.

Despite such showings as those just noted, there are at the same time, showings of weakness in some sectors and some industries in the South.

Textile operations were down slightly in March from February levels. Coal production also took a considerable drop, but part of this can be attributed to uncertainty of steel mill operation. Lumber output is continuing a downward trend now in evidence for a number of months.

On the upward side, chemicals, food, paper and transportation equipment are maintaining output at boom levels, with little indication of imminent weakness.

Income from manufacturing and most other industries continues at record levels. Consumer credit has become fairly well stabilized. The result of this combination is a rapidly growing volume of deposits in savings institutions.

These represent an anchor that could become very useful in the event of abrupt slowing of business, from whatever cause or source.

### Net Business Profits Lower

With business sales still at, or near, record levels, profits after income and profit taxes are generally lower.

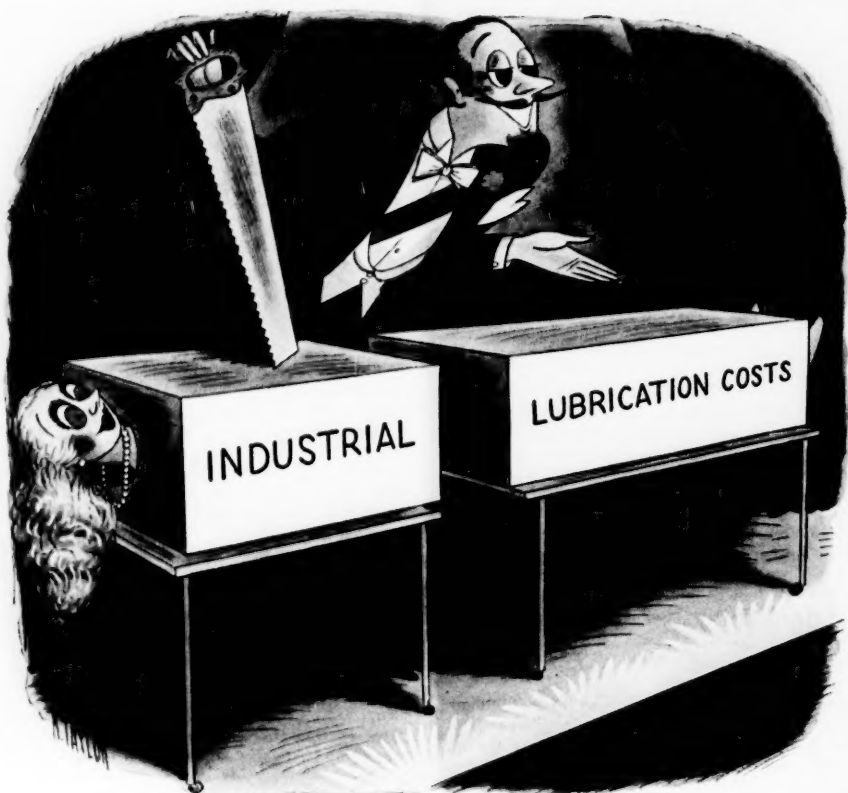
Profits of manufacturing firms after taxes are running from 10 to 12 per cent lower than a year ago.

Before taxes they are running from 15 to 20 per cent higher than a year ago, and higher than at any other time in history, but increased tax rates serve to reduce the net to approximately the level of 1948.

Greatest drop in net, as among groups, is in the Leather group, down almost half from a year ago. Net of the Apparel group is down about a third, and others showing substantial drops are Food, Furniture, Electrical Appliances, and Motor Vehicles.

Net gains in profit are being scored by Petroleum refining, Printing and Publishing, and Machinery, but these latter are of a very modest nature.

*(Continued on page 9)*



*Nice trick, and you can do it...with Pure Oil Industrial Lubricants*

Many of the top-quality oils and greases in Pure Oil's complete line of industrial lubricants have been designed to do several *different* jobs, instead of one specific job.

And to do each job *equally well*.

This enables you to do *all* your lubricating with *fewer* lubricants. In other words, you can

*simplify and save...with*

*Pure Oil Industrial Lubricants*

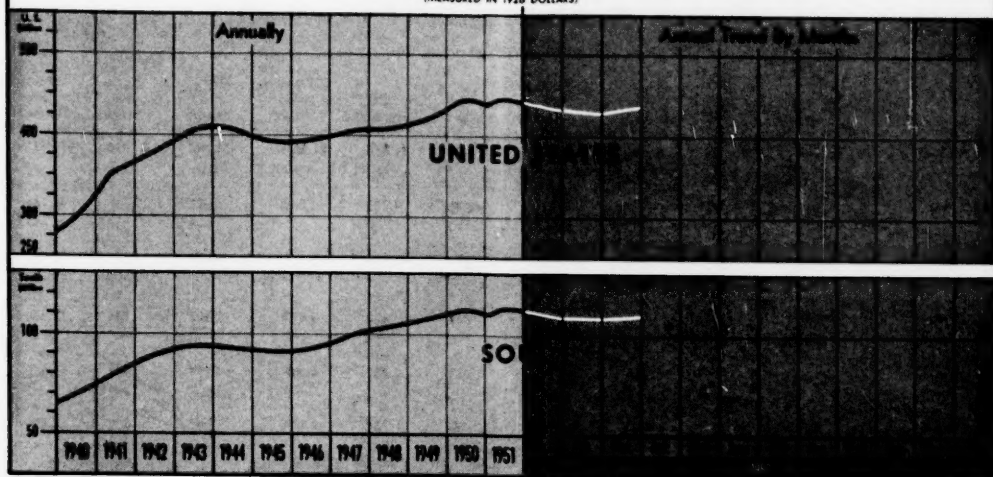


Be sure

with Pure

If you are interested in something that can definitely cut your costs (and who isn't, in times like these?), write: The Pure Oil Company, Industrial Sales, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Illinois.

**PHYSICAL VOLUME**  
OF  
ALL GOODS TURNED OUT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE  
(MEASURED IN 1926 DOLLARS)



(Continued from page 7)

**Regional Indicators**

**Farm Marketings (\$ Mil.)**

	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
South .....	\$ 555	\$ 508	\$ 521
Other States .....	\$1,587	\$1,502	\$1,551
United States .....	\$2,142	\$2,010	\$2,072

\* Based on incomplete data, with minor revisions indicated.

**Construction (\$ Mil.)**

	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
South .....	\$ 801	\$ 693	\$ 695
Other States .....	\$1,447	\$1,280	\$1,416
United States .....	\$2,248	\$1,973	\$2,111

**Mineral Output (\$ Mil.)**

	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
South .....	\$ 574	\$ 573	\$ 551
Other States .....	\$ 487	\$ 489	\$ 500
United States .....	\$1,061	\$1,062	\$1,051

**Manufacturing (\$ Mil.)**

	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
South .....	\$ 4,462	\$ 4,571	\$ 4,722
Other States .....	\$15,758	\$16,017	\$17,113
United States .....	\$20,220	\$20,588	\$21,835

**National Indicators**

	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
Personal Income (\$ Bil.) ...	\$ 257.8	\$ 257.1	\$ 245.5
Ave. Weekly Earnings (Mfg.)	\$ 67.20	\$ 67.03	\$ 64.57
Consumer Credit (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 19,557	\$ 19,716	\$ 19,379
All Inventories (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 69,882	\$ 69,885	\$ 65,240
Mfg. Inventories (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 42,313	\$ 42,193	\$ 35,557
Trade Inventories (\$ Mil.) ...	\$ 27,569	\$ 27,692	\$ 29,683
Bank Debits (\$ Mil.) ...	\$125,269	\$114,051	\$129,112

	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1951
Ave. Weekly Hours (Mfg.) ...	40.7	40.8	41.1
Carloadings .....	3,624	2,886	3,785
Consumer Prices ('35-'39=100) ...	188.0	187.9	184.5
Retail Prices ('35-'39=100) ...	208.8	208.9	205.8
Wholesale Prices ('47-'49=100) ...	112.3	112.5	116.5
Construction Costs ('39=100) ...	241.4	240.7	234.8
Electric Output (mil. kw.-hrs.) ...	38,568	36,768	36,172

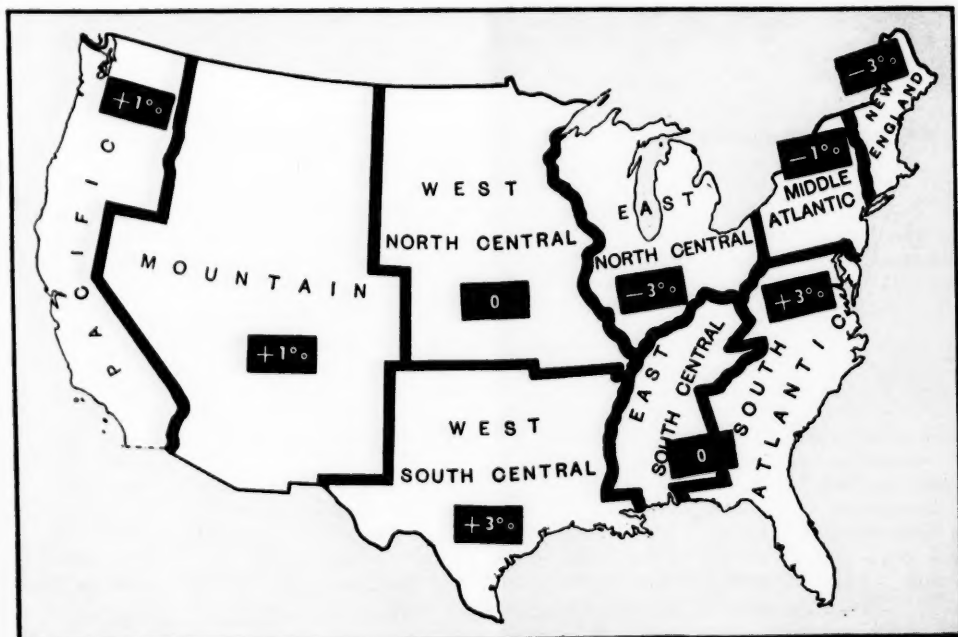
(Continued on page 10)

# NATIONAL BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by Regions (\$ Million)  
First 3 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 3 months 1951

(Continued from page 9)

	Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Utili- ties	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Serv- ice Trade	Busi- ness Volume
New Eng	\$ 210 +4%	\$ 12 even	\$ 362 +2%	\$4,545 -3%	\$ 470 -3%	\$ 576 +3%	\$2,589 -10%	\$2,293 even	\$ 434 -2%	\$11,491 -3%
Mid. Atl.	502 -1%	342 -3%	1,215 -2%	14,948 -2%	2,146 +3%	2,283 +3%	14,561 -1%	6,990 -5%	2,199 +5%	45,186 -1%
E. N. Cen.	1,433 +2%	265 -5%	1,212 +11%	18,435 -5%	1,834 -2%	1,436 +4%	10,731 -7%	7,656 -3%	1,645 +2%	44,547 -3%
W. N. Cen.	1,976 -1%	236 -3%	491 +10%	4,665 +5%	879 +1%	625 +2%	5,573 -3%	3,402 -2%	586 +2%	18,434 even
S. Atl.	660 +8%	331 even	1,082 +15%	6,136 even	1,069 +2%	757 +5%	4,509 +2%	4,277 even	794 +3%	19,615 +2%
E. S. Cen.	501 +2%	221 +1%	336 +9%	2,452 -1%	434 +2%	258 +2%	2,174 even	1,698 -3%	372 +6%	8,396 even
W. S. Cen.	692 +10%	1,135 +2%	695 +5%	3,797 +6%	844 +4%	525 +10%	3,250 -2%	3,079 +2%	568 +2%	14,585 +3%
Mount.	497 +12%	356 +5%	254 -2%	916 +4%	356 +7%	172 +6%	1,059 -4%	1,161 -3%	230 +10%	5,001 +1%
Pacif.	724 +23%	307 -2%	734 -8%	5,260 +4%	921 +2%	784 +4%	4,158 -3%	3,544 -3%	975 +3%	17,407 +1%
U. S.	7,195 +5%	3,205 even	6,381 +4%	61,155 -1%	8,953 +2%	7,416 +4%	48,604 -3%	34,100 -2%	7,753 +3%	184,762 -1%

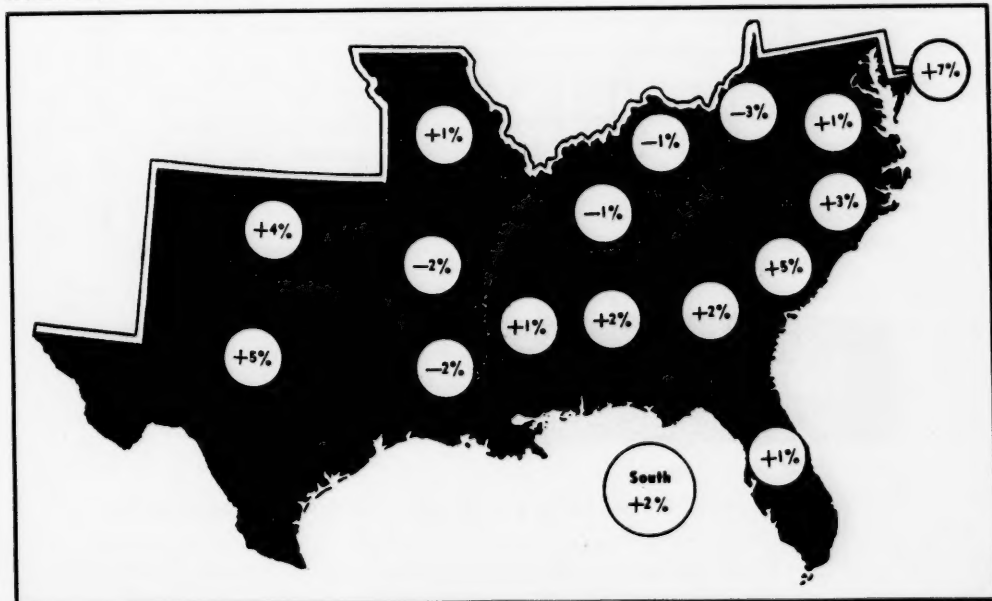




# SOUTHERN BUSINESS VOLUME

Business Volume by States (\$ Million)  
First 3 months 1952 with gain (or loss) over First 3 months 1951

	Farm- ing	Min- ing	Con- struc- tion	Manu- factur- ing	Utili- ties	Fi- nance	Whole- sale Trade	Re- tail Trade	Serv- ice Trade	Busi- ness Volume
Ala.	\$ 85 +11%	\$ 39 -2%	\$ 99 +19%	\$ 708 +1%	\$ 121 +9%	\$ 76 +10%	\$ 425 +3%	\$ 414 -6%	\$ 82 +6%	\$2,049 +2%
Ark.	118 +15%	30 -3%	53 -2%	220 -1%	66 -4%	30 -3%	202 -10%	281 -3%	45 +4%	1,045 -2%
D. C.	— —	— —	62 -9%	60 +9%	67 +8%	92 even	378 +3%	372 -11%	82 +5%	1,113 -2%
Fla.	169 even	18 even	181 +1%	311 +8%	158 +7%	126 +4%	612 -6%	721 even	137 +4%	2,433 +1%
Ga.	121 +22%	9 even	128 -1%	948 +1%	153 +1%	111 +15%	892 +3%	566 -1%	126 +10%	3,054 +2%
Ky.	191 +7%	129 +2%	83 +23%	721 -3%	128 +4%	57 -4%	545 -2%	472 -3%	84 +6%	2,410 -1%
La.	74 +5%	193 +12%	104 -5%	676 -1%	181 +5%	86 +11%	504 -15%	496 +2%	80 -8%	2,394 -2%
Md.	57 +5%	4 +20%	141 -2%	956 +7%	157 -4%	125 +1%	646 +12%	582 +11%	103 even	2,771 +7%
Miss.	95 -12%	35 +9%	44 +4%	258 +7%	56 -8%	30 even	262 +4%	256 -3%	44 +10%	1,080 +1%
Mo.	247 -4%	28 +16%	144 +16%	1,411 +1%	275 +1%	215 +2%	1,934 even	965 even	211 +3%	5,430 +1%
N. C.	92 +19%	6 even	202 +40%	1,565 -3%	150 +2%	93 +6%	848 +8%	646 +3%	117 +2%	3,719 +3%
Okla.	123 +19%	144 -1%	87 +3%	421 +13%	106 even	74 +4%	444 -2%	437 even	92 +9%	1,928 +4%
S. C.	49 +28%	3 even	139 +100%	666 -2%	60 +5%	39 +11%	263 +5%	352 -2%	53 +3%	1,624 +5%
Tenn.	132 +3%	20 even	110 -4%	757 -4%	130 +2%	94 +2%	952 even	561 +3%	109 even	2,865 -1%
Tex.	377 +7%	772 +2%	450 +8%	2,494 +8%	491 +5%	336 +13%	2,107 +2%	1,862 +3%	354 +3%	9,243 +5%
Va.	107 -5%	39 +2%	162 +21%	1,045 even	180 +4%	112 +8%	528 -5%	605 even	108 +2%	2,886 +1%
W. Va.	36 +9%	252 even	39 -11%	437 -3%	114 even	36 -7%	233 -11%	344 -2%	55 +1%	1,546 -3%
South	2,073 +6%	1,721 +2%	2,228 +11%	13,654 +2%	2,593 +3%	1,732 +6%	11,775 even	9,932 even	1,882 +3%	47,590 +2%



# WHATEVER

## Your Engineering Needs

Are you looking for engineers to handle your expansion, relocation, diversification plans? Then consider the Harte System—a system designed as a solution to the problem that an ever increasing rate of expansion coupled with a shortage of highly trained men is placing upon every industrial organization. Harte engineering can absorb that extra load now being placed on your engineering department.

The Harte System of *complete* engineering gives you an experienced, balanced staff of engineering specialists geared to an up-to-date pace . . . capable of handling all phases of a project with speed and efficiency . . . capable of carrying your project from planning to profit, *anywhere and now.*

Whatever your engineering requirements, the Harte System can be applied.



*Write today for your copy of our new booklet, 'The Harte System . . . and its place in your plans for progress.'*

**John J. Harte Co.**

**ENGINEERS**

**CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS**

284 Techwood Drive, N. W., ATLANTA • NEW YORK • HOUSTON • MEXICO, D. F.



# NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

## ALABAMA

**ALABAMA**—Alabama Power & Light Co., \$12,000,000 program for installation of additional large units at Martin Dam and Gorgas Steam Plant; and new 250,000 k.w. Barry Steam Plant.

**ALABAMA**—Southeast Alabama Natural Gas District plans \$15,000,000 natural gas distribution system in 14 municipalities.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Alabama Power Co. has DPA approval for expansion, \$22,284,836.

**BIRMINGHAM**—American Brake Shoe Co., S. Wheel Div., bath house remodeling.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Berman Brothers Iron & Metal Co. has DPA approval for \$60,850 expansion.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Birmingham Paper Co., Marcus McClellan, Jr., Vice-Pres., expansion and modernization program to cost several hundred thousand dollars.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Henry Goodwin, 2111 Seventh Ave. S., \$30,000 office building, Stanley B. Echols, 726 S. 29th St., Archt.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has NPA approval for warehouse, est. cost \$285,000.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Hayes Aircraft Corp., Charles R. Farris, Box 2287, perimeter guard fence, \$22,200.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Hayes Aircraft Corp., Charles R. Farris, Box 2287, industrial relation building #20, \$19,975; and foundations for press, \$5,000.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Jette-Wohl Iron & Metal Co. has DPA approval for \$77,000 expansion.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Hattie E. Minor has NPA approval for parking garage, est. cost \$34,275.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Lakes Industries, coffee manufacturing plant, 12th St. bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. N., \$21,900, Martin J. Lide, Brown-Marx Bldg., Archt.

**BIRMINGHAM**—G. C. Phillips Tractor Co., office alterations and additions, 4419 First Ave. N., \$27,250, Jack Smith, Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Archt.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Henry Porter, Inc., 103 N. 20th St., to remodel building, 103 N. 20th St. Lawrence S. Whitten, Brown-Marx Bldg., Archt.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., dial office building.

**BREWTON**—City to extend gas system.

**DEMOPOLIS**—The Borden Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$1,028,610.

**GADSDEN**—Cleaners Hanger Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$57,284.

**GADSDEN**—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., C. R. Howard, Engineering Div., Akron, O., to erect Building #2-B, negotiating for Buildings 1-3, 2-E & 3-E, McGeorge Hargett & Assoc., Cleveland, O., Archts.

**LANETT**—Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, West Point, Ga., plant additions, Robert & Co. Associates, Atlanta, Ga., Archts.-Engrs.

**LISTERHILL**—Reynolds Metals Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$327,330.

**MONTGOMERY**—Durr Drug Co. has NPA approval for warehouse and office, est. cost \$488,000.

**MUSCLE SHOALS**—Monsanto Chemical Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$3,975,000.

**ROBERTA**—Southern Cement Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$541,631.

**WOODWARD**—Woodward Iron Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$450,000.

## ARKANSAS

**EL DORADO**—Lion Oil Co., T. M. Martin, Pres., plans \$31,000,000 chemical plant at Luling, La., approx. 14 mi. N. of New Orleans.

## FLORIDA

**CUTLER**—Florida Power & Light Co. has DPA approval for electric power, cost \$8,801,564.

**DADE COUNTY**—Central Industrial Realty Corp., warehouse and factory, 3545 N.W. 71st St., \$64,800, Charles Lench, 3897 Kumquat Ave., Miami, Archt.

**DADE COUNTY**—Pan American Terminals, 3721 N.W. 54th St., Miami, industrial building #5.

**DADE COUNTY**—Patent Tile Co., Ojus, \$43,125 manufacturing plant at Ives Dairy Road, M. M. Ungaro, 814 Olympia Bldg., Miami, Archt.

**DADE COUNTY**—Ro-Ed Corp., truck terminal, 2501 N.W. 38th St., \$37,620.

**DANIA**—Coliot Supply, Inc., \$36,350 factory building, Edward A. Mackay & Frederick A. Gibbs, 927 W. 41st St., Miami Beach, Archts.

**FORT WALTON**—Warrington Home Builders, Inc., has RFC loan of \$246,120.

**JACKSONVILLE**—Florida Ford Tractor Co. has NPA approval for warehouse, est. cost \$74,000.

**MIAMI**—Essay Corp., 12485 N.E. 6th Ave., manufacturing building, 615 S.W. First Ave., \$25,000, Joseph J. DeBrito, 12307 N.E. 6th Ave., Archt.

**MIAMI**—Inter-American Center Authority applied to RFC for \$35,000,000 to construct cultural and trade center.

**MIAMI**—Keyes Co., to remodel 168 S.E. First St., \$20,000, George Bruce, 9 N.W. 42nd Ave., Miami, Archt.

**MIAMI**—Metal Products Corp. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$54,037.

**MIAMI**—Patent Scaffolding Co., Inc., 93 N.E. 20th St., \$48,000 warehouse and office, 7140 N. Miami Ave.

**MIAMI**—Skisaw, Inc., Guy Perry, 1011 S.W. 27th Ave., \$32,000 office building and warehouse, 4240 N.W. 2nd Ave., Charles Paul Nieder, 1104 Avenue C, 20th St. Airport, Miami, Archt.

**MIAMI**—Sons Company, 2320 W. Flagler St., \$45,000 warehouse, 1720 N.W. 23rd St.

## New and Expanding Plants

Reported in May—224

Total for

First Five Months of 1952

832

First Five Months of 1951

915

John E. Petersen & Frank H. Shuflin, Roper Bldg., Archts.

**NORTH MIAMI**—Weathermaster Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Opa-Locka Naval Air Station, Opa-Locka, manufacturing plant, 1890 N.E. 146th St., \$152,000, M. Tony Sherman, 625 N.E. 78th St., Miami, Archt.

**OLDSMAR**—Florida Power Corporation has DPA approval for \$12,559,000 expansion.

**FORT EVERGLADES**—Florida Petro Chemical Corp., \$6,000,000 gas plant.

**FORT ST. JOE**—Apalachicola Northern Railroad Co. has DPA approval for railway transportation, \$870,000 and \$750,000.

**FORT ST. JOE**—Pure Oil Co. has DPA approval for storage petroleum products, \$181,690.

**TAMPA**—Cain & Bultman, Inc., has NPA approval for storage building, est. cost \$25,000.

## GEORGIA

**GEORGIA**—Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co., E. J. Gaynor, Pres., Brunswick, acquired 54,000 acres for expansion program.

**ALBANY**—Merck & Co. plan Flint River plant.

**ATLANTA**—The Flagler Co. has NPA approval for operating building, est. cost \$92,000.

**ATLANTA**—Georgia Paper Stock Co., Inc. has DPA approval for \$84,000 expansion.

**ATLANTA**—The Munford Co., Inc., has \$50,000 RFC loan.

**ATLANTA**—Simmons Plating Works, Inc., has DPA approval for \$191,080 expansion.

**AUGUSTA**—Georgia Power Co. has DPA approval for electric power, \$579,371.

**COLUMBUS**—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has NPA approval for warehouse and office, est. cost \$284,000.

**GAINESVILLE**—City Ice Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$115,065.

**GRIFFIN**—Ingram Laboratories, Inc., has DPA approval for \$26,993 expansion.

**HAWKINSVILLE**—Opelika Manufacturing

Corp., warehouse and additions to mill building, Robert & Co. Associates, 96 Poplar St., N.W., Atlanta, Archts.

**HOGANSVILLE**—City to install natural gas system, \$305,227.

**MARIETTA**—Georgia Power Co. has DPA approval for electric power, \$191,080.

**MARIETTA**—Lockheed Aircraft Corp., M. E. Chase, Gen. Pur. Act., radar and electronics building and hangar, Government Aircraft Plant No. 6, Robert & Co. Associates, 96 Poplar St., N.W., Atlanta, Archts.-Engrs.

**NASHVILLE**—Hajj Williams Lumber Co., Inc., has \$50,000 RFC loan.

**FORT WENTWORTH**—Southern Paperboard Corp., Geo. E. Dyke, Pres., \$5,000,000 expansion program. Have NPA approval.

**TOLUCA**—R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$70,014.

**WASHINGTON**—Wilkes Telephone & Electric Co., four central office buildings in Wilkes County.

**WILKES COUNTY**—Wilkes County Telephone & Electric Co. plan central office building, \$26,868.

## KENTUCKY

**HARRODSBURG**—Corning Glass Works, Wm. C. Decker, Pres., Corning, N. Y., new optical glass plant.

**NEWPORT**—Kentucky Steel Corp., sub. of Newport Steel Corp., applied to RFC for \$200,000,000 for construction program.

## LOUISIANA

**AMITE**—Thomas Cefalu Produce Co., replacing building, E. Oak St.

**GRETTA**—Board of Commissioners of La-Fourche Basin Levee District, Donaldsonville, to move plant of Gretta Ice Service for Gretta Ferry Levee.

**HARVEY**—Swift & Co., \$57,215 one-story office building.

**LAFAYETTE**—Maurice Heymann plans parking center, A. Hays Town, Triad Bldg., Baton Rouge, Archt.

**NEW ORLEANS**—American Cyanamid Co., K. C. Towe, Pres., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y., \$50,000,000 chemical plant on 600-acre site in Jefferson Parish, about 10 miles above New Orleans.

**NEW ORLEANS**—Crittall, Inc., warehouse expansion.

**NEW ORLEANS**—Freeport Sulphur Co. has Federal Communications Commission Authority to build microwave radio communication network.

**NEW ORLEANS**—C. V. Harold Rubber Co., to remodel first floor of building, 115 Chartres St., Rene F. Gelpi, 730 Gravier St., Archt.

**SHREVEPORT**—Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation plans new pipeline facilities, originating near President City, Tex., extending to Castor, La., Cost approx. \$26,000,000.

## MARYLAND

**MARYLAND**—Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Baltimore, \$802,000 for improving and expanding telephone facilities in state.

**BALTIMORE**—American Brewery, Inc., alterations and additions to Brew House, 1700 N. Gay St., William F. Coale, Philadelphia, Pa., Archt.

**BALTIMORE**—Bethlehem Steel Co. to expand Key Highway ship repair facilities; also acquisition of city-owned land, foot of Federal Hill, at Key Highway & Hughes St.

**BALTIMORE**—Custom Parking Co. has NPA approval for off-street parking, cost \$203,290.

**BALTIMORE**—Globe Brewing Co. has NPA approval for parking garage, cost \$132,900.

**BALTIMORE**—Hilbert Optical Co. plans building alterations, 200 W. Saratoga St., cost \$52,000.

**BALTIMORE**—George W. King Printing Co., 40 S. Paca St., printing shop and offices, 4030 Garrison Ave.

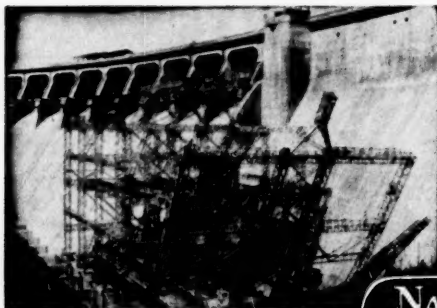
**BALTIMORE**—Lancelotti & Valley have NPA approval for \$400,000 parking garage.

**BALTIMORE**—Northern Holding Co., 1700 N. Charles St., \$130,000 parking garage, 1714-20 N. Charles St., Fenton & Lichtig, 2523 Maryland Ave., Archts.

**BALTIMORE**—Albert Shugar has NPA approval for \$260,000 parking garage.

**BALTIMORE**—University Motor Co. has NPA approval for \$52,000 building addition.

(Continued on page 14)



THE Nashville Bridge Company will gladly quote on structural steel requirements anywhere in the South and West. Our skill in the fabrication and erection of intricate steel structures is well known. We are particularly glad to supply the Power Distributing Industries with transmission towers and switchyard structures—hardtop gables and other fabrication. Fabrication and erection of large steel and machinery for movable type bridges is a specialty. Look to Nashville for simple steel requirements as well as intricate structural jobs.

Plants and offices in Nashville, Tennessee and Bessemer, Alabama. We also own and operate the Bessemer Gairland Works—largest galvanizing plant in the South.

**NASHVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY**  
NASHVILLE, TENN. — BESSEMER, ALA.



## NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 13)

**BALTIMORE**—Western Maryland R.R. Co., Standard Oil Bldg., \$50,000 Marine Terminal Driveway, Pier 9, Port Covington.

**BALTIMORE**—Waterman Steamship Corp., office building alterations, 38-42 S. Calvert & 120 Redwood Sts.

**BALTIMORE COUNTY**—Ernest Mattiucci, 209 S. Grundy St., \$35,000 show room and filling station, Pulaski Highway & Pulaski Arches.

**DEL AIR**—Kunel Service Co., has NPA approval for auto repair shop, cost \$110,500.

**COLLEGE PARK**—The Ahrendt Instrument Co., has \$200,000 RFC loan.

**SPARROWS POINT, BR. BALTIMORE**—Bethlehem Steel Co., pyrite storage, cost \$72,040.

**SPARROWS POINT, BR. BALTIMORE**—Bethlehem Steel Co., blast furnace cast house, cost \$131,000.

**SPARROWS POINT, BR. BALTIMORE**—Bethlehem Steel Co., plans \$22,500 extension of chemical and metallurgical laboratory, S. W. cor. C St. and 2nd St.

**STREET**—The H. P. White Co., laboratory, Shaw & Duff, Del Air, Archts.

### MISSISSIPPI

**MISSISSIPPI**—Mississippi Power Co., has DPA approval for \$335,000 expansion in Lucedale and \$422,680 expansion in Biloxi.

**BOLIVAR COUNTY**—Mississippi Power & Light Co., has DPA approval for electric power, cost \$23,265.

**BROOKHAVEN**—City, Jewel H. Campbell, Mayor, voted \$60,000 bond issue for plant to be leased to Johnston Manufacturing Co. of Ottumwa, Iowa, subd. of Jacobsen Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis. John Turner, Jackson, Archt.

**CALHOUN CITY**—Mayor & Board of Aldermen, Roe Mitchell, Mayor, plan new factory building, Frank Kincannon, Glasgow Bldg., Tupelo, Archt.

**COLLINS & MAGEE**—Mississippi Power Co., has DPA approval for electric power, \$283,500.

**GREENVILLE**—City to erect plant for lease to Greenville Mills, Inc. Mallett & Assoc., 416½ E. Amite St., Jackson, Archts.

**HATTIESBURG**—Hercules Powder Co., has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$527,000.

**INDIANOLA**—J. J. Calotta has NPA approval for auto and truck sales, est. cost \$24,000.

**JACKSON**—Robinson Brothers Motor Co., has NPA approval for warehouse, est. cost \$35,000.

**MERIDIAN**—Mississippi Gas Co., has DPA approval for storage system, \$169,000.

**NATCHEZ**—Armstrong Tire & Rubber Co., 2-story addition to office building, \$74,444.

**TIPELO**—Coca-Cola Bottling Works, bottling plant, Highway 45.

**VICKSBURG**—R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$117,860.

**VICKSBURG**—Spencer Chemical Co., Pittsburg, Kan., administration building, Spain & Biggers, Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg., Jackson, Archts.-Engrs.

### MISSOURI

**GRANDVIEW**—Paper Container Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., acquired tract for plant, representing investment of approx. several hundred thousand dollars.

**ST. LOUIS**—Geotum Properties, Inc., 718 Locust St., for Davies Mfg. & Supply Co., plan factory and office, 4160 Meramec St., \$50,000.

**ST. LOUIS**—Ray Langeneckert, 4701 S. Broadway, auto repair garage, Broadway & Haska.

**ST. LOUIS**—M. & V. Inv. Co., 4343 Clayton Ave., warehouse addition, 5021 Fyler Ave. Cost approx. \$100,000.

**ST. LOUIS**—Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., warehouse addition to building No. 2, 4545 Oleatha, P. John Hoener & Assoc., 4606 Beck Ave., Archts.

**ST. LOUIS**—Monsanto Chemical Co., 1700 S. 2nd St., \$800,000 service building, 1911 S. 2nd St. P. John Hoener & Associates & Robert L. Fischer, Assoc. Archts., 4607 Beck Ave., Archts.

**ST. LOUIS**—Carl Schlup, 5901 Highfield Road, for Gates Rubber Co., plan warehouse and office, 3150 Brannon Ave., \$100,000. Preston J. Bradshaw & Assoc., 1800 Olive St., Archts.

**ST. LOUIS**—Western Garage Co., 1507 N. 7th St., auto repair garage, 1512 N. 7th St., \$35,000. S. L. Rubin, 616 Buder Bldg., Archt.

**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**—Justine Realty Co., for R-C Can Co., 101 Chambers St., factory and office building, 9430 Page Ave. Joe G. Harms, 440 S. Brentwood Blvd., Clayton, Archt.

**ST. LOUIS COUNTY**—Shapleigh Hardware Co., 900 Spruce St., office and warehouse building, Page Ave., W. of North and South Roads.

### NORTH CAROLINA

**CHARLOTTE**—Piedmont Natural Gas Co., plans \$2,600,000 expansion.

**CONCORD**—Piedmont Chevrolet Co., sales and service building, B. Atwood Skinner, 2129 E. 8th St., Charlotte, Archt.

**LEXINGTON**—Lexington Telephone Co., building addition, \$38,322. Voorhees & Everhart, High Point, Archt.

**SHELBY**—Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., plans moving its Windsor Printwork Division from North Adams, Mass.

### OKLAHOMA

**TULSA**—Midwestern Engine & Equipment Co., Inc., 106 N. Boulder, \$66,480 building, 1645 Sapulpa Road.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

**CHARLESTON**—Hewitt Oil Co., has \$432,000 RFC loan for oil storage facilities.

**HARLEVILLE**—American Cement Corp., applied to RFC for \$6,350,000 to acquire quarry and construct plant.

**JOHNSTON**—Fengle Buick Co., has NPA approval for sales and service building, est. cost \$22,500.

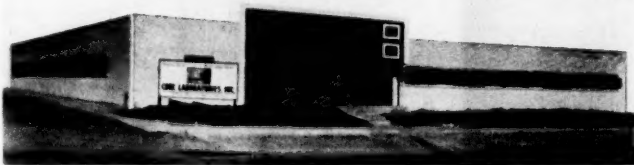
**NORTH CHARLESTON**—Sinclair Refining Co., plans dock warehouse at North Charleston Terminals.

**SPARTANBURG**—Gulf Oil Co., \$200,000 storage plant.

**SPARTANBURG**—Sinclair Refining Co., plans modern bulk terminal for distribution of products; adjoining Plantation Pipe Line Co.'s system and Southern Railway.

(Continued on page 64)

## IN THE TRINITY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



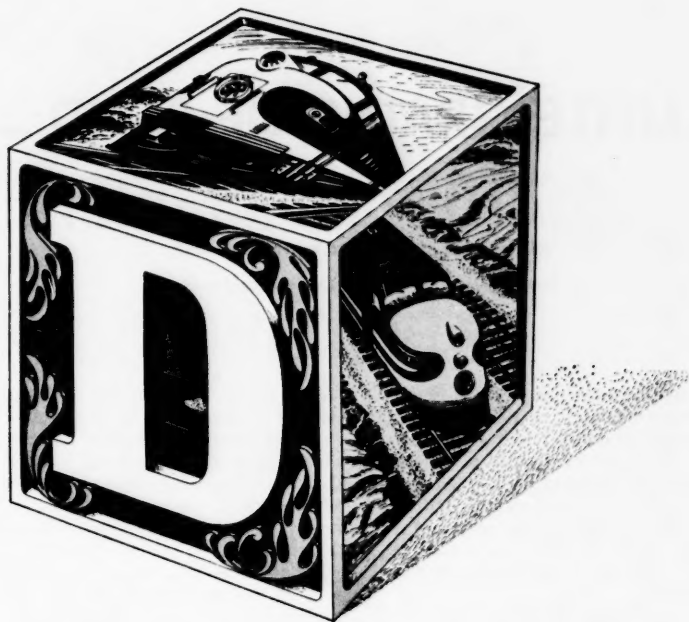
"Under the  
Skyline  
of Dallas"

the beautiful new  
home of the

**CORE LABORATORIES, INC.**

For information about the Trinity Industrial District consult your real estate broker or . . .

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES CORPORATION, 401 Republic Bank Building, RI-6552, Dallas**



## ...is for Diesels...and Defense!

And "D" is for "Dollars," too—the \$120 millions of Dollars we have spent in recent years to buy the 847 modern Diesel locomotive units that now haul nearly all of our trains.

At a cost of many more millions of Dollars, we have also been building new yards and modernizing established yards to provide timesaving freight classification facilities that are among the most modern and efficient in the country.

These Dollars for Diesels, for yards and for other improvements of every kind, are Dollars for Defense, too. For they have bought—and are continuing to buy—faster, better, more dependable service for the vital national defense traffic that is riding in ever-increasing volume on the Southern Railway today.



*Harry A. Wofford*  
President

# SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,*

*Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."*

**Near Sighted.** Most businessmen are so busy coping with immediate and piece-meal matters that there is a lamentable tendency to let the long run or future take care of itself. They are often so busy "putting out fires," that they find it difficult to do the planning that would prevent those fires from occurring in the first place. As a prominent educator has expressed it, Americans generally spend so much time on things that are urgent that they have none left to spend on those that are important.

**Praiseworthy.** If an individual keeps his expenses below his income, the margin is called "saving" and he is praised for being a thrifty and worthy citizen. If a corporation does the same thing, the margin is called "profit" and that becomes a term of suspicion in the minds of many persons. It is a strange twist of logic to bestow praise in the first case and criticism in the second. Surely corporations, like individuals, cannot expect to remain solvent if they consistently fail to match outgo with income. Net profits are only the small residue at the bottom of the sales barrel, and sometimes a company's total costs exceed its total sales so that the barrel has no room left for profits. Even in the years of unusually high business activity, one-fourth or more of the total number of corporations have failed to show a profit.

Our system of business enterprise has been developed by private initiative, resourcefulness, and ingenuity, spurred by the hope of making a profit in a competitive market. It has brought to us the highest standard of living in history. Remove the incentive for profit, and the system cannot function.

**Futile.** Government control is one of the most incompetent and inefficient methods of price determination it is possible to devise. The general presumption therefore should be strongly against it and in favor of the free market. Save possibly for an initial quick-freeze at the outbreak of an emergency, to be appropriately relaxed as promptly as possible, price control

should be on a limited and selective basis. It is a remedy for situations in which market competition, the normal regulator of price, is clearly ineffective for the maintenance of reasonable cost-price relationships. General or across-the-board control of prices, often advanced as a preventive of inflation, is an illusory remedy. The root cause of inflation is excessive money purchasing power and if this is not attacked by appropriate measures, the battle is lost. The attempt to suppress the symptoms of the disease by general price control may even aggravate it in the long run. Any community unwilling to prevent inflation by the correct measures may as well take the consequences as it goes along.

**Worse Than Useless.** In the present activities of the Office of Price Stabilization we are seeing happen what always happens when bureaucratic socialism is allowed to establish a foothold in the life of a people.

There is no real reason for the existence of the OPS and that agency is now spending most of its time and our money putting on a propaganda campaign to impress what they consider a gullible public with the need for allowing it to continue to control prices and wages and spend another 69 million of our dollars doing so again next year. But it is not only costing the American taxpayers \$69 million a year in direct taxes to run the OPS office—that is just a begin-

ning of the actual cost. What it costs in time and money expended by American business in observing OPS rules and regulations, when it is possible to interpret them, would be impossible to estimate. But we know it is enormous, and we know that all this cost is simply added to the cost of doing business, which is added to prices, all of which adds to the cost of living and therefore to the pressure of inflation—the very thing it is supposed to prevent.

**Mine Safety.** The testimony before a Senate committee holding hearings on a bill granting the Secre-

*(Continued on page 23)*

The answer to the problem posed by industry wide collective bargaining is not to grant to the President any totalitarian powers, but to dissolve existing labor monopolies by law.

the greatest  
testimonials in roofing  
are written  
in the skylines  
of  
America



Barrett\* built-up roofs, applied by Barrett Approved Roofers, protect a preponderance of America's great commercial, industrial and public buildings.

We know of no stronger evidence of roofing protection that we or anyone else in the world can offer you.



**THE BARRETT DIVISION**

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION  
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

205 W. Wacker Drive,  
Chicago 6, Ill.

36th St. & Grays Ferry Ave.,  
Philadelphia 46, Pa.

1327 Erie St.,  
Birmingham 3, Ala.

In Canada: The Barrett Company, Ltd.  
5551 St. Hubert St., Montreal, Que.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

---

*Cordially yours,  
Hometown, Ala.*

# Local Friendliness

## **—a desirable element in a satisfactory industrial location**

Reports about raw materials, markets, transportation, available employees and all of the other factors to be reviewed before reaching a decision for a new plant location can't reflect the highly desirable element of Local Friendliness.

Communities in our service area abound with it.

Tell us essentials for a location you might consider when you get ready for a new plant in the South and we'll have our engineers prepare a detailed study of suitable locations in Alabama which can meet your requirements and which also offer that desirable ingredient—Local Friendliness.

**Industrial Development Division**

## ***Alabama Power Company***

***Helping Develop Alabama***

**Birmingham 2, Alabama**



**just a few Jeffrey  
products . . .**

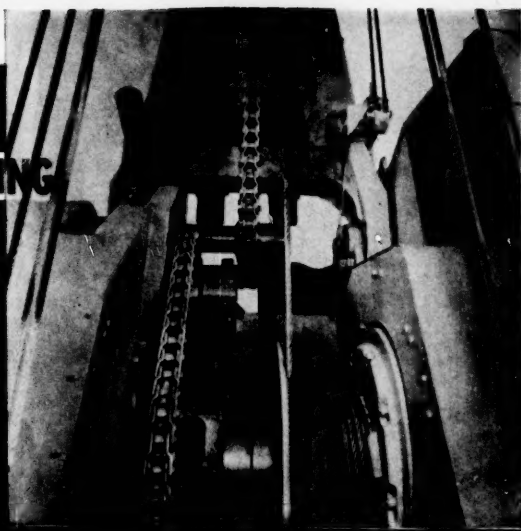
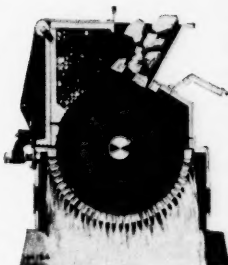
## **FOR IMPROVING HANDLING AND PROCESSING**

Space does not permit a complete showing of all the products in the broad Jeffrey line. A few are displayed here to give you an idea — our NEW Catalog No. 418 goes into more detail. It will prove a handy reference if you are interested in improving handling, processing and reducing operations in your plant. Send for your copy TODAY.



**BUCKET ELEVATORS**—standardized to save you time and money. A type and size, buckets mounted on belt or chain, to give your material a lift . . . to keep production moving in a way that spells more profit for you.

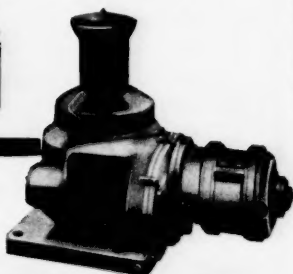
**PULVERIZERS AND CRUSHERS**—Rigid or swing hammer, single or double roll, FLEXTTOOTH or Rotary Ring types to provide uniform reduction with a minimum of fines. Reduce coal, limestone, gypsum, pulp lap, garbage, metal turnings, alum, chips, sewage screenings, sugar cane, to desired fineness the Jeffrey way.



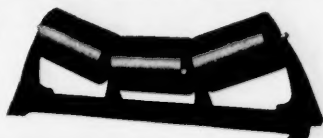
**Below: Jeffrey-Traylor Barrel Packer.** Cuts shipping costs—reduces size of container as well as increases its capacity. Also electric vibrating Packing Tables, Feeders, Conveyors, Dryers and Coolers.



**CAR PULLERS**—two sizes for moving from one to six cars. Save time and expense. No locomotive needed.



**BELT IDLERS**—furnished in both troughing and flat belt types for belt widths from 14" to 60". Idlers are of the anti-friction type, insuring low power cost and smooth performance.



**Above: A complete line of Chains and Transmission Machinery . . . bearings, idlers, traction wheels, take-ups, sprockets, gears, hub boxes, couplings, etc.**





## SLAYSMAN GEARS

**make the wheels GO**

**P**ower transmission is our business. All items of transmission, with Gears and Sprockets the leader, including "V" Belt Drives, Chain Drives, Flexible Couplings, Ball and Roller Bearings Bronze, Plastic and Lignum-vitae Bearings can be furnished. These either being made by us, or obtained from National Manufacturers. Complete machine shop facilities are maintained by us for the custom-made or made-to-order sizes.

### GEARS

Spurs, Bevels, Worm Combinations, Spline Shafts and Gear Tooth Specialties, from any metals, to close tolerances can be produced to specifications of interchangeability.

### SPROCKETS

Roller Chain, Silent Chain, Spud Chain and Ladder Chain Sprockets made to specifications from various metals, including Steels and Alloy Steels, Cast Iron, Bronze, Stainless and Duraluminum.

## THE SLAYSMAN CO.

Established 1885 • Incorporated 1937

Engineers • Machinists

**MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL GEARS**

**801-813 E. PRATT STREET**

**BALTIMORE 2**

**MARYLAND**

## LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 16)

tary of the Interior police power to regulate safety standards in coal mines given by Arch J. Alexander, chief of the West Virginia Department of mines, is worth noting. "I do not believe," he said, "that any set of rules or regulations can be made that will fit every state in the union in coal mining, due to the variations in the various coal seams and due to local conditions that one becomes familiar with only by experience in that particular seam. For this reason, I believe that no federal code applicable to all mines can do as good a job in safety promotion as can be done by the several states and their mining departments." Mr. Alexander predicted that the effect of the Price-Neely bill, if enacted into law, would be to freeze existing state regulations and kill any further development of the safety program.

It is unquestionable that Federal bureaucrats could use the proposed law as an excuse to harass or shut down any mine that failed to come to terms with John L. Lewis. This opportunity, rather than a real desire to promote mine safety, may well account for the support of the bill by the United Mine Workers.

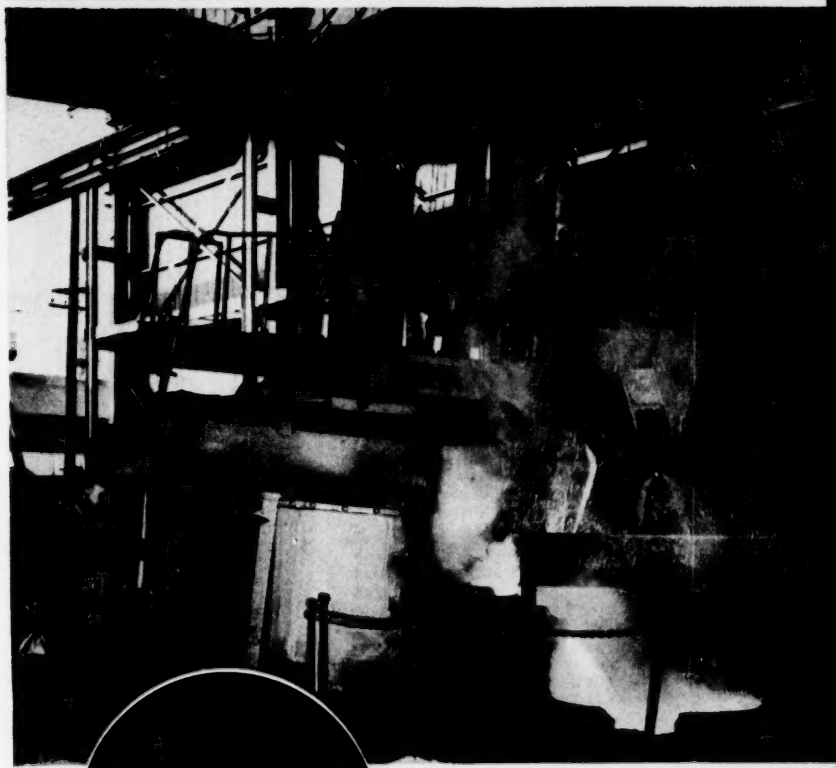
**Encouraging.** It is unfortunate that international peace can be maintained only at the price of huge armament expenditures. But since these heavy military outlays are patently necessary to discourage Russian aggression, it is reassuring indeed to know that the Expert's Report to the annual meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations discloses that world production reached a new peak in 1951 and that the output of civilian goods increased along with the expansion of military production. This means that the world at large is moving toward a "guns and butter" economy, in which living standards are being raised at the very same time that military production is stepped up to discourage aggression.

**Can It Be Done?** It is surprising that the launching of one of the most unique economic experiments in modern times should have failed to attract much notice in this country. This is the decision of the British Government to denationalize the motor haulage industry, which was taken over lock, stock and barrel by the Labor Government six years ago, and has been run by the Transport Commission ever since.

While the world has seen quite a number of large industries nationalized in Europe, Asia and in Latin America in the last 35 years, this, to our knowledge, is the first instance where an attempt is to be made to reverse the process. It will be interesting, indeed, to see how it works. And we are willing to bet that Britain's forthcoming experiences will prove one thing at least—that it is far easier for a Government to nationalize an industry than to unscramble it again through denationalization.

(Continued on page 26)





The picture on this page means good news for users of Quality Steel Products. It's good news because the picture shows CONNORS new electric furnace tapping its first heat. This furnace, CONNORS third, means a fifty per cent increase in the production of quality electric furnace steel.

CONNORS new furnace is but a part of the overall expansion program nearing completion here at this progressive Southern steel company.

## **CONNORS STEEL COMPANY**

DIVISION OF H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA



## "Look, Pop... all Gold stars"

*"Was I proud of the kid! And glad those gold stars weren't red stars."*

"Y'see, my youngster's growing up in a country where we teach our kids decent things. Like respect for the other fellow's views. Like fair play and truth. Like government of, by and for us people. In schools, churches and homes we teach them the Golden Rule.

"But take those countries the commies run. Over there, they teach *their* kids things like mass marching... propaganda... religion-hating. Like spying on their parents. A very nice lot of juniorskis they're raising... I *don't* think.

"Our history books are full of the Freedom of worship, speech, press and all that. Our kids learn it early. *But maybe that's the trouble!* They forget to appreciate Freedom when they grow up... to keep interested in it... to stand up for it. And I'll admit I'm guilty myself about keeping an eye on Freedom... always expecting 'George' to do it.

"Instead I should get what they call 'active'. You know, attend town meetings and forums. Read up on what's what abroad *and at home*. Learn to tell home-bred socialism from honest legislation. Learn to squawk bloody murder when I see our tax dollars being spent foolishly or hear about corruption by public officials. Talk over important issues with my friends, neighbors and the men I work with down at Republic. Listen to *both* sides carefully before I vote, instead of the candidates that make vague big promises. And tell off any loudmouth that runs down another race or religion.

"Why let 'George' do it? After all, 'George' isn't Junior's old man... I am!"

## REPUBLIC STEEL

Republic Building • Cleveland 1, Ohio



**Republic BECAME strong in a strong and free America. Republic can REMAIN strong only in an America that remains strong and free...** an America whose magnificent hospitals are justly famous throughout the world. *Through Hospitals, Republic serves America.* Many thousands of tons of Republic ENDOX Stainless Steel are helping these institutions of mercy maintain highest sanitation standards... in operating rooms and laboratories, in instruments, sterilizers, incubators, therapy tanks, wheeled beds, food preparation and serving equipment... and in structural applications such as walls, doors, sunshades and guard rails. Steel—and plenty of it—is a mighty weapon in the relentless fight against sickness and disease. Republic is proud to be part of that fight!

*[For a full color reprint of this advertisement, write Dept. J, Republic Steel, Cleveland 1, Ohio.]*





## NEW KENTUCKY HOME

America's largest independent producer of aluminum foil, COCHRAN FOIL COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky, started in 1939 with 30 employees and a one-story plant covering half a block.

Today, Cochran has three foil processing plants in Louisville in addition to the home plant. One handles special business for the U. S. Government, another converts foil for countless commercial uses, and a third packages and markets "Wonder-foil" for frozen food protection and "Chef-Foil" for household use.

Heavy-weight aluminum coils are put through successive passes on rolling mills until the aluminum's thickness is reduced to a fraction of that of a hair.

Cochran laminates foil to paper, and sells large quantities to cigarette plants and to the printing and packaging industries. Almost all electrical appliances,

telephones, electric lights, radios, and electric gadgets require one or more aluminum foil condensers. Large quantities of foil are used for milk bottle caps and for lining the conventional crown caps used on beer and soda bottles. Increasing amounts are used for industrial roofing and for metallic thread in textiles. About twenty per cent of the Company's production currently is on defense work.

Cochran is one of the largest consumers of aluminum in this country and ranks third in total U. S. production of aluminum foil. Cochran customers include such companies as Philip Morris, General Electric, Shellmar Products Corp., Dobeckman Company, Standard Cap and Seal Corporation.

Cochran is engaged in continuous research and planning for future business, and the Company's constant expansion is evidence of its confidence in that future.

*This is another advertisement in the series published for more than 15 years by Equitable Securities Corporation featuring outstanding industrial and commercial concerns in the Southern states. Equitable will welcome opportunities to contribute to the further economic development of the South by supplying capital funds to sound enterprises.*

NASHVILLE  
DALLAS  
KNOXVILLE  
BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS  
MEMPHIS

**EQUITABLE**  
Securities Corporation

NEW YORK  
HARTFORD  
ATLANTA  
GREENSBORO  
AND  
JACKSON, MISS.

RALPH OWEN, President

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE 3

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5

# MAKING MARKETS FOR CLOSELY HELD SECURITIES

If you are a major stockholder of a closed corporation, you owe it to yourself and your fellow stockholders to consider the advantages of a broad and active market for your company's stock.

From your personal standpoint, such a market would make your investment more liquid, and would enhance its collateral value. It would simplify the problem of evaluating your estate, and the problem of raising funds for estate tax purposes. And by selling a portion of your stock, and re-investing the proceeds in other securities, you would achieve a diversified investment account.

From the standpoint of your company, an established market for its outstanding stock would facilitate future financing. Moreover, the availability of stock to the investing public, particularly the company's customers and suppliers, might well result in greater good will and larger profits.

Perhaps you and your fellow stockholders could sell enough stock to make possible an active market, and still retain working control of the company. Or perhaps you would prefer to sell all of your stock. In either case, we should like to discuss the matter with you, with a view to working out the most satisfactory solution to your particular situation.

Here at Equitable Securities Corporation, we are equipped by experience, resources and manpower to market the securities of well-established companies . . . and to create markets for closely held securities. If you would like to discuss your own situation with us, just call any of our branch offices, or 'phone Nashville LD-97 collect for an appointment.



NASHVILLE  
DALLAS  
KNOXVILLE  
BIRMINGHAM  
NEW ORLEANS  
MEMPHIS

**EQUITABLE**  
Securities Corporation

NEW YORK  
HARTFORD  
ATLANTA  
GREENSBORO  
AND  
JACKSON, MISS.

RALPH OWEN, *President*

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE 3

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5.

# "Don't you hear the Whistles Blowing?"

Business men who are looking for ideal plant locations usually don't "fall in love at first SITE."

But when you see an area growing industrially as progressively as *The Land of Plenty*\*, you can be sure that area has what it takes. You can be sure the men who put those factories here shopped hard, far and wide before they turned the first spade. If they, representing many different types of industry, can find the ideal plant site in the six-state territory served by the Norfolk and Western, you can too.

If you can use . . . a variety of raw materials . . . intelligent, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manpower . . . dependable Norfolk

and Western transportation . . . good climate and good communities . . . reasonable state and local tax structures . . . adequate power and industrial water . . . the world's finest bituminous coal . . . nearness to domestic markets and, through the Port of Norfolk, quick access to world markets . . . fair real estate values . . . and room to grow —

—write to the Industrial and Agricultural Department, Drawer N-508, Norfolk and Western Railway, Roanoke, Virginia. This department is at your service—immediately, reliably, and in *confidence*.

Industry is "on the go" in The Land of Plenty. **DON'T YOU HEAR THE WHISTLES BLOWING?**

## Norfolk and Western RAILWAY

\*The six great states served by the Norfolk and Western — Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, North Carolina, Maryland and Kentucky.



WRITE FOR this color booklet, *Industrial Opportunities In The Land of Plenty*. It will explain this region's general industrial advantages. Then let the N&W tell you about its specific advantages for your type of manufacture.



# WATER



**FROM THE GROUND  
BELOW YOU**

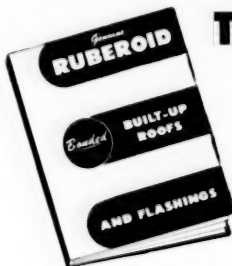
**I**n single or multiple units, Layne well and pump installations produce tremendous quantities of water at extra low cost. High efficiency designing, precision building and advanced methods of installation make Layne wells and pumps a highly practical and fully justified investment. Layne does the job complete; drills the wells, furnishes all casing, shafting, pumps, motors and sand screen. After complete testing, the system is delivered to you in perfect operating order.

For further information, catalogs and engineering data, address

**LAYNE & BOWLER, INC.**  
General Offices, Memphis 8, Tenn.

**Layne**

**WATER SUPPLY  
WELLS & PUMPS**



## THE ANSWER TO YOUR ROOFING PROBLEMS

Here's a ready source of tested built-up roofing specifications to meet every need. Ruberoid makes every type of built-up roof — Smooth-Surfaced Asbestos, Coal Tar Pitch with gravel or slag surfacing, and smooth or gravel-and-slag surfaced Asphalt. You'll find them all in this handy booklet.

A leader in the built-up roofing field for almost 60 years, Ruberoid can supply you with materials and specifications for any roofing condition through Ruberoid

Approved Roofers. You are assured of efficient, economical service because Ruberoid Roofers are not prejudiced in favor of any one type.

Equipment and merchandise need the lasting protection that always comes in a Ruberoid Bonded Roof. Costly losses might be avoided by giving your roofing a thorough check-up now. Write for Ruberoid's free Built-Up Roofing Specification Book and Roof Selector. The Ruberoid Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

**The RUBEROID Co.**

**ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS BUILDING MATERIALS**

## LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 20)

**Real Competition.** In view of the relaxation of state bans on the use of artificial coloring in oleomargarine, the competition between it and butter is raging more fiercely than ever. Results to date indicate that margarine is annexing a bigger slice of the market. U. S. margarine production in 1951 exceeded one billion pounds for the first time in history. So far in 1952, moreover, output has moved 25% ahead of 1951. In contrast, butter production in the first quarter of this year was off 5% from last year, which in turn showed a 13% decline from the year before. Butter is still ahead of its rival, but the gap is closing fast. It is estimated that in 1952 Americans will eat about nine pounds of butter per capita, compared with nearly 17 pounds prior to World War II. They will consume almost seven pounds of oleomargarine, against three pounds prewar.

**A Good Move.** On the politically reasonable assumption that the Democrats will hold control of the Senate no matter who moves into the White House, it is reported that Georgia's able Senator George is being pressed to resign his Finance Committee chairmanship next January and become head of the Foreign Relations Committee. The decision of Sen. Connally of Texas not to stand for re-election will leave the Foreign Relations Committee chairmanship open. George was its head in the 77th Congress. He resigned because he likes Finance better. It is also reported that if he can be persuaded to switch back, both important groups will have sound leadership—Virginia's economy minded Sen. Byrd, will succeed George as head of the Finance Committee.

**The Second Generation.** Some of us are old enough to recall the peddler of snake oil who set up his stand on a busy corner of a Saturday night and ballyhooed his wares as capable of curing anything from fallen arches to tape worm. "Good for man or beast," said the snake oil man. And the facsimile of the Indian medicine man who accompanied him grunted, "Ugh."

It was popularly supposed that the snake oil man and the Indian used the proceeds of their sales to buy liquor. This is a base libel, we now know. They saved their money and sent their children and grandchildren to college and they became economists.

**Stabilization.** An Albuquerque lawyer had an efficient secretary drawing \$170 a month, according to the December issue of *New Mexico Miner*. He knew that if he were to keep her he would have to increase her salary, so he gave her a raise to \$225 a month. But the Wage Stabilization Board said he could not pay her more than \$190, so he reduced her salary. A short time later the secretary quit and went to work for the Wage Board at \$250 a month. This is wage stabilization in action.

# 375-ft. Plate Girder Span

**ANOTHER RECORD -HOLDER\* BUILT BY  
AMERICAN BRIDGE!**

*\*Fabricated and erected by American Bridge, the new Hackensack River Bridge on the recently opened N. J. Turnpike is co-holder of the record for the country's longest plate girder main spans.*

**T**he completion of the Hackensack River Bridge near Laurel Hill, New Jersey, by American Bridge, and the Passaic River Bridge by another contractor, permitted the opening of the final nine-mile section of the 118-mile New Jersey Turnpike. These two bridges with main spans of 375 ft. set a new U.S. record for lengths of plate girders.

The Hackensack River Bridge has a total length of 5613'3" c. to c. of end bearings on abutments and provides six 12 ft. traffic lanes, a 6 ft. center mall and two 3 ft. safety walks. The 375 ft. main span with two flanking spans of 275 ft. each, c. to c. of bearings, are composed of two continuous girders spaced 56' apart with a maximum depth of 21'6½" b. to b. of flange angles over the piers.

The south approach contains a 5000 ft. radius curve and the north approach a 4000 ft. radius curve. The spans on curves are super-elevated and both approaches are on a 3% grade with a 940 ft. length vertical curve symmetrical about the center of the river span. Silicon steel was used for all main girder material.

The New Jersey Turnpike now provides another link in the envisioned north-south expressway and extends from the Delaware Memorial Bridge below Wilmington, Delaware, to connections with the main crossings of the Hudson River to New York—the Holland and Lincoln Tunnels and the George Washington Bridge.

The over fifty years of bridge building experience, the technically trained personnel, the most modern equipment of American Bridge, were needed to build a bridge of this magnitude, again living up to its old motto, "If the engineers can design it, American Bridge can build it."

**AMERICAN BRIDGE DIVISION, UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY  
GENERAL OFFICES: 525 WILLIAM PENN PLACE, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Contracting Offices in: AMBRIDGE • ATLANTA • BALTIMORE • BIRMINGHAM • BOSTON • CHICAGO  
CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS • DENVER • DETROIT • DULUTH • ELMIRA • GARY • MEMPHIS  
MINNEAPOLIS • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • PORTLAND, ORE. • ROANOKE • ST. LOUIS  
SAN FRANCISCO • TRENTON UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

## AMERICAN BRIDGE



UNITED STATES STEEL

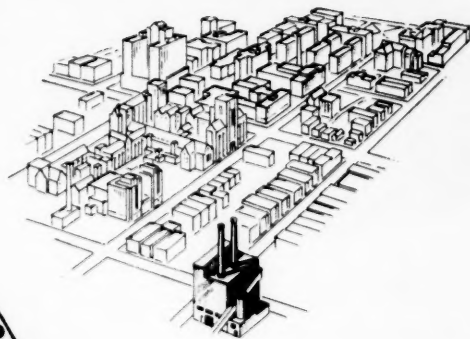


## STEAM CENTER for a Medical Center

The new steam center of the Medical Center Steam Company, serving the University of Illinois and others in the Medical Center Area in Chicago provides a single, economical and reliable source of steam for all buildings in the group.

Three boilers, each with a capacity of 90,000 pounds per hour, distribute steam through underground pipes laid in 4600 feet of tunnels. Provision has been made for future expansion.

The steam plant and distribution system were designed and constructed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation.



### STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

A SUBSIDIARY of STONE & WEBSTER, INC.



# Tool Steel Topics



BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation. Export Distributors: Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation



## Our Brake Die Steel Solves Wear and Warp Problems

We've never introduced a more popular specialty steel. And there are good reasons why more and more shops are becoming regular customers for our Brake Die Steel. One distributor writes: "Your Brake Die Steel is going over big out here. Not only does it machine easily, but it holds its size and shape beautifully." Another says: "My customers are highly pleased because it wears and wears . . . die costs have been cut in half."

Many shops are accustomed to using just any kind of steel. Now they're finding it's a whale of a saving to use a steel that's specially intended for dies used in sheet-metal brakes.

Our Brake Die Steel saves time and money right at the start because we ship it in the heat-treated condition—it's ready to machine, needs no further hardening. Every bar is carefully heat-treated by oil-quenching and tempering. Then it is straightened, stress-relief-annealed and straightened again so that it won't warp when machined to contour by the die-maker.

Here's a steel you can count on to stay straight. Best of all, it far outwears ordinary steels.

We stock Bethlehem Brake Die Steel in standard sizes in our Mill Depot; it's also stocked by many distributors of Bethlehem tool steels. Folder 560 gives full details.



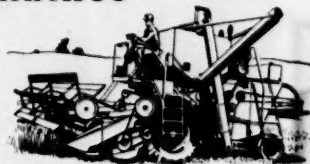
This four-way die is typical of the uses of our Brake Die Steel.

## Lehigh H Tool Steel Helps Build Big Grain Combines

It's easy to see why the modern self-propelled combine makes old-timers blink in admiration and wonder. One such machine made by Gleaner Harvester Corp., Independence, Mo., requires but one man at the controls. It performs a continuous harvesting operation as it cuts a 14-ft swath through vast fields. Cleaned grain pours into a 50-bushel bin in a steady stream. In just 90 seconds the bin can be unloaded while the machine continues on the go.

It takes precision manufacturing to make these mechanical marvels run smoothly and dependably. And that's where Bethlehem tool steel comes in.

Our Lehigh H tool steel, for example, is used for a variety of tools and dies that turn out many vital combine parts

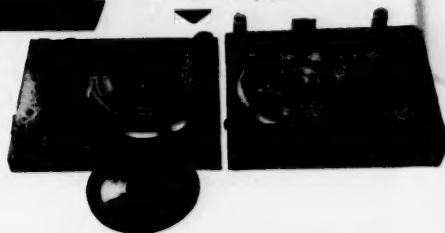


This Gleaner-Baldwin self-propelled combine does everything but bake the bread as it cuts a 14-ft swath in a wheat field. It's a one-man operation.

from sheet steel. Gleaner's well-equipped toolmaking division reports complete satisfaction with this fine grade of air-hardening tool steel. Its high-carbon, high-chromium content makes it first choice for high production because of its long-wearing properties. And it has minimum distortion during heat-treatment.



Riddle slots, which convey the crop to the combine separator, are produced from 12-gauge sheet steel by this die of Lehigh H tool steel which forms, pierces, and cuts off. Die shown has already produced about 100,000 pieces.



Lehigh H is also used in this blanking, flanging, and dishing die which produces a 17-in.-diameter cylinder head for the threshing mechanism. This die operates in a 400-ton press.



### BETHLEHEM TOOL STEEL ENGINEER SAYS:

*Use Shock Steels for Shock Tools*

When using standard manganese oil-hardening tool steels (such as our BTR grade) for jobs requiring more than average shock-resistance, the usual practice is to temper the tool or die so that the hardness is reduced to about 50 Rockwell C. This is not recommended, because at a given hardness a steel of this type, having a relatively high carbon content, can't match the shock properties of a

lower-carbon, shock-resisting steel.

If a tool has to be tempered that far to get the necessary toughness, then probably a shock-resisting steel should be used rather than a general-purpose steel. Omega, our silico-manganese steel, is ideal for all types of cold-battering tools . . . and 67 Chisel, our chrome-tungsten grade, is the steel to use for a wide variety of shock tools and master hobs.

# Keep America Green

## to protect Southern prosperity



▼ Forest fires are an increasing menace to the economic security of the South. The toll they take each year represents an appalling loss to manufacturers, to workmen and to taxpayers. That is why T.C.I. is devoting a portion of its advertising, promotion and other facilities to encourage cooperation with the current educational campaign designed to prevent this criminal waste.

Timber is a vitally important factor in our local and national economy. It supplies wood for more than 6,000 manufactured products. Even the production of steel depends on wood. . . . T.C.I. alone uses some 30 million board feet, about 1500 carloads, of lumber each year. Roughly, it takes 12 board feet of lumber to produce one ton of steel.

The importance of protecting our forests from unnecessary fires cannot be exaggerated. To help local authorities and civic-minded groups to do their work effectively, T.C.I. is offering the services of skilled personnel to promote a "Keep America Green" program. Our Chief Forester is organizing rural communities along this line and making talks before various groups.

Facts and figures regarding forest fires and the real losses they cause are available, and the figures are amazing in their magnitude. The importance of this work is indicated by this fact: in one state, the business of growing, harvesting, replanting, processing, transporting and selling forest products totals nearly *one half billion* dollars a year. That kind of business is surely worth protecting.

For many years T.C.I. has cooperated with Federal, State and County, Agricultural and business organizations to increase the productivity, beauty and prosperity of the South. This is just another instance in which cooperative effort can help preserve one of our vital natural resources, from which so many businesses, large and small are reaping benefits.

### U-S-S STEEL PRODUCTS MADE OR DISTRIBUTED BY T.C.I. INCLUDE:

- Rolled, forged and drawn steel products.
- Structural shapes, plates, bars, small shapes, agricultural shapes, tool steel, strip, floor plate, cotton ties.
- Steel sheet piling and H-bearing piles, bridge flooring.
- Concrete reinforcing bars, reinforcing mesh.
- Black, galvanized and special finish sheets.
- Rails, track accessories, wheels, axles, forgings.
- Wire and wire products, including woven wire fencing, barbed wire, bale ties, nails.
- Wire rope.
- Electrical wires and cables.
- U-S-S High Strength Steels and U-S-S Abrasion-Resisting Steels.
- U-S-S Stainless Steel.
- Ground Open Hearth Basic Slag.

### TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIVISION

UNITED STATES STEEL COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE: FAIRFIELD, ALABAMA

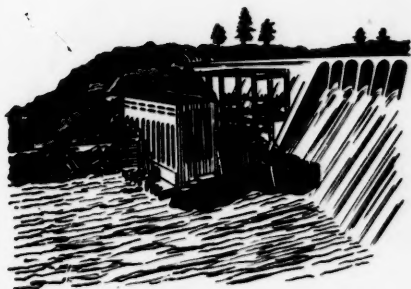
DISTRICT OFFICES: CHARLOTTE • FAIRFIELD • HOUSTON • JACKSONVILLE • MEMPHIS • NEW ORLEANS • TULSA

UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK



UNITED STATES STEEL

# MORE POWER for GEORGIA

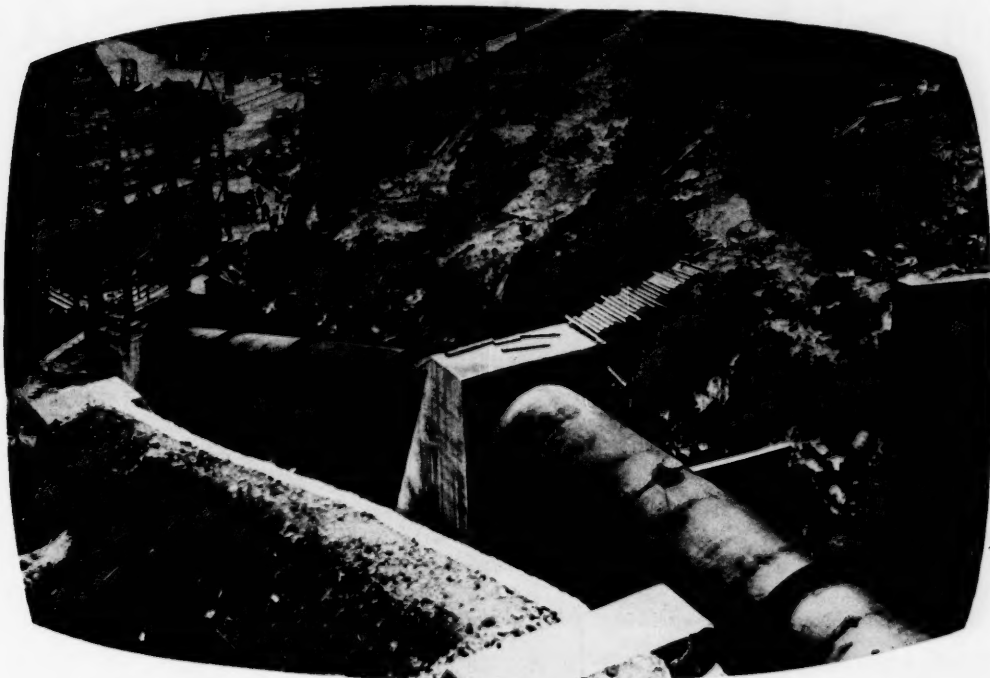


*The Georgia Power Company operates eight steam-electric generating plants, 22 hydro-electric plants, and one oil engine plant, with a combined capacity of almost one million Kw.*

## Horton Welded Steel Penstock Installed at Bartlett's Ferry for Georgia Power Company

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY recently increased the generating capacity of its Bartlett's Ferry hydroelectric plant to 65,000 kilowatts. This marks the third expansion in twenty-five years at the Chattahoochee River dam site and reflects the steadily growing demand for electric power throughout the South.

The Horton welded steel penstock shown below plays an important part in the expansion program at Bartlett's Ferry by supplying water to a newly installed turbine. It is typical of the heavy steel plate work Chicago Bridge & Iron Company is equipped to fabricate and erect for industry. Our shops do welding, X-raying, and stress relieving to code requirements. Write our nearest office for estimates or quotations when you need tanks or steel plate work. There is no obligation on your part.



## CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY

Atlanta 3 ..... 2145 Healey Bldg.  
Birmingham 1 ..... 1530 North Fifth St.  
Boston 10 ..... 1020—201 Devonshire St.  
Chicago 4 ..... 2106 McCormick Bldg.  
Cleveland 15 ..... 2216 Guildhall Bldg.

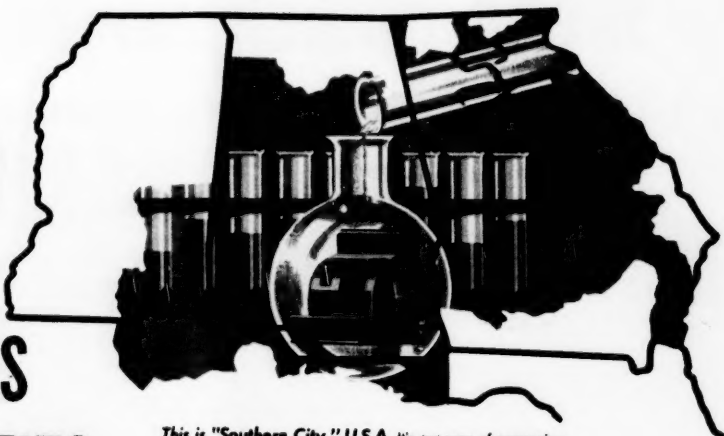
Detroit 26 ..... 1510 Lafayette Bldg.  
Havana ..... 403 Abreu Bldg.  
Houston 2 ..... 2114 Cal Life Bldg.  
Los Angeles 17 ..... 1517 General Petroleum Bldg.  
New York 6 ..... 3313—165 Broadway Bldg.

Philadelphia 3 ..... 1619—1700 Walnut Street Bldg.  
San Francisco 4 ..... 1540—300 Bush St.  
Seattle 1 ..... 1320 Henry Bldg.  
Tulsa 3 ..... 1611 Hunt Bldg.  
Washington 6, D. C. .... 1144 Catritz Bldg.

Plants in BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY, and GREENVILLE, PA.

In Canada—HORTON STEEL WORKS, LIMITED, FORT ERIE, ONT.

# RESEARCH TURNS RESOURCES INTO PROFITS



*This is "Southern City," U.S.A. It's our way of expressing as a unit the vast southern area of 100,000 square miles and 6,300,000 people served by the four associated electric power companies of The Southern Company system.*

## in SOUTHERN CITY, U.S.A.



Highly trained scientists of Southern Research Institute, Birmingham, ferret out new and better manufacturing processes. Their work is typical of research activities being carried on throughout the South.



Throughout the nation businessmen, editors and publishers are acclaiming the tremendous industrial and agricultural advances made in Southern City during the past decade. Over 115,000 stockholders of The Southern Company, located in every state in the Union, are vitally interested because this progress assures a constant and growing demand for electric power.

Researchers are busy in Southern City, U. S. A., and manufacturers, businessmen and farmers are turning research findings into new and profitable enterprises every day.

In every phase of industry and agriculture, advanced processes developed by southern scientists have opened the way to countless new developments—newsprint from southern pine, plastic products of all kinds, modern poultry raising methods that give the area one of the largest broiler industries in the nation—to name only a few.

Abundant resources, ample electric power and alert technical leadership have provided a sound basis for an industrial and agricultural expansion that has out-stripped the rest of the nation. But great as progress has been in the past, scientists working hand-in-hand with businessmen are proving daily that the possibilities in Southern City and the South are unlimited.

*Write the industrial development departments of any of the four operating companies for further information.*

*The South and The Southern Company Group are both growing . . . together!*

**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY**, Birmingham, Alabama  
**GEORGIA POWER COMPANY**, Atlanta, Georgia  
**GULF POWER COMPANY**, Pensacola, Florida  
**MISSISSIPPI POWER COMPANY**, Gulfport, Mississippi  
**THE SOUTHERN COMPANY**, Birmingham • Atlanta

JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING  
including the kitchen sink...



depends on **COAL!**

Your fine, modern appliances are made from steel which is made from coal. And coal generates the electricity to run them. It's coal that brings heat to millions of families . . . powers the manufacture of the rich variety of products you find in America's homes. Indeed, most of the good things that make our standard of living the highest in the world depend on coal!

Because coal is so useful, it's important to all of us that America's coal industry is the world's most efficient—that America's vast coal reserves can supply the nation's heat, light and power for centuries to come!


Responsible for choosing a fuel to power a factory—to heat a home or other building? Then consider the many important advantages of bituminous coal!

#### DOWN-TO-EARTH FACTS ABOUT COAL!

- ☆ Lowest-priced fuel almost everywhere!
- ☆ Labor costs are cut with modern boilers and automatic handling equipment!
- ☆ Easiest and safest to store *of all fuels!*
- ☆ America's vast reserves make coal's supply always dependable!
- ☆ Dependable supply assures price stability!
- ☆ A progressive industry strives constantly to deliver an ever better product at the lowest possible price!

#### BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE

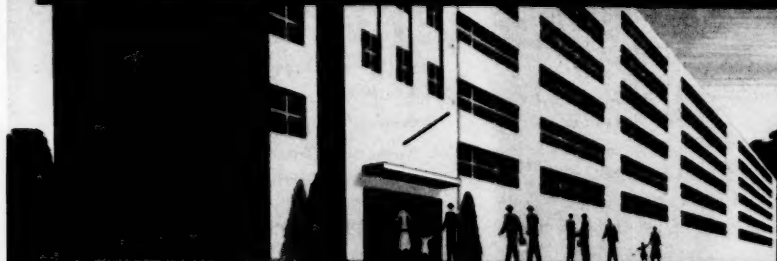
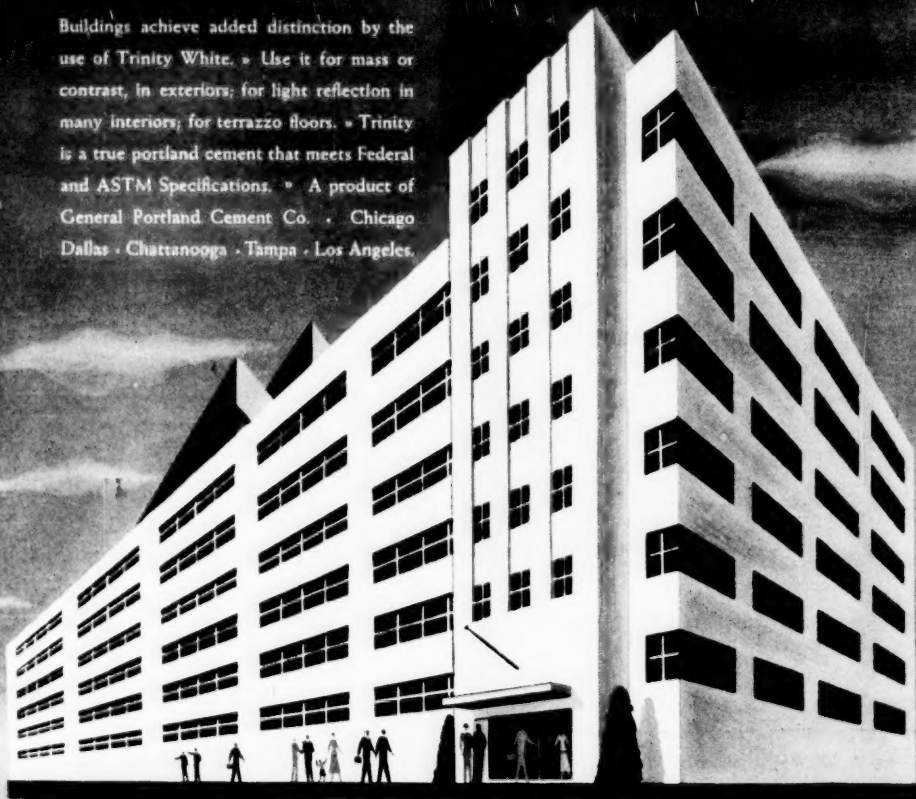
A Department of National Coal Association, Washington, D. C.

FOR ECONOMY  AND DEPENDABILITY

***YOU CAN COUNT ON COAL!***

# Trinity White PORTLAND CEMENT

Buildings achieve added distinction by the use of Trinity White. • Use it for mass or contrast, in exteriors; for light reflection in many interiors; for terrazzo floors. • Trinity is a true portland cement that meets Federal and ASTM Specifications. • A product of General Portland Cement Co. • Chicago Dallas • Chattanooga • Tampa • Los Angeles.

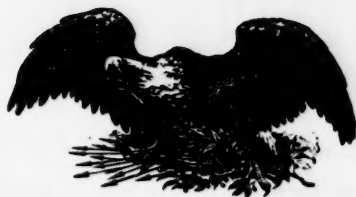


*the whitest white cement...*



as white as snow





*"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"*

## A Challenge To Government

Communism, facism, nazism, British socialism and New Deal statism may vary greatly in practice but their fundamental philosophy is the same. This common philosophy is based on the view that man should not be trusted with freedom but that politicians, in national capitals, are supermen and have the right to control and direct man for the good of society. This is nothing but the age old authoritarian view of kings and tyrants dressed in modern garb. It has always proved false in practice, and it always will.

American trade unionism is based on this same anti-Christian, beehive philosophy. It presupposes that man is helpless if left to his own devices, and that his only hope of earning a livelihood is to place himself along with his fellows, under dictatorial leadership.

It is not our purpose here to outline the almost exact similarity in the machinery of communism and most trade unions but rather to point out and emphasize two Stalinist features of trade unionism which must be corrected if our nation and our individual freedoms are to be preserved.

The first of these is monopolistic bargaining, where such bargaining can threaten the tie-up of entire industries, as in the present steel situation, or of utilities that create general hardship locally. The second is compulsory union membership by whatever name it may be known.

Unions, when operating on a national scale are actually revolutionary organizations, operating under dictators, who use their power to coerce or paralyze our economy and exact ransom from all the people of the United States. An industry-wide monopolistic union can call strikes which endanger the public safety, cut off the food supply or vital public services, and threaten the safety of our people. Strikes, such as a nationwide railway, coal or steel strike, are no less acts of warfare against the United States than are armed insurrection and open rebellion. The essence of insurrection or rebellion is the use of force against the government—it matters not whether the force used be economic or military.

Economic strangulation is no less a use of force than is armed insurrection. The fact that no bloodshed is involved is a matter of no real significance. Starvation kills as surely as a bullet. Siege and blockade are

among the oldest methods of warfare. They are the methods that have been used by the United Mine Workers and the railroad unions against the people of the United States. They have never been lawful. No reasonable individual can argue that a strike of this character is anything less than "levying war against the United States." Our Constitution defines this as treason. The President of the United States is sworn to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." As commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he has all the power that he needs to suppress insurrection and put down rebellion. The government has an inherent right and duty to protect itself against enemies, both foreign and domestic. It should resist economic blackmail no less than armed aggression. It cannot surrender to a private group. If it does so, it will not remain a government but will become merely a front to mask the seizure of power by a private minority group.

Compulsory unionism would be indefensible even if all unions were democratically organized and governed, but many of them are absolute dictatorships on the Kremlin model. Compulsory union membership is a perversion of law since it stamps with the law's approval the channeling of free men into slavery. The basic evil in compulsory unionism is that if a man must join a union and make himself subject to the arbitrary powers of union officials in order to earn his livelihood, he cannot be a free man. Even Mr. Roosevelt, who made possible the great menace to a free society represented by monopoly unionism, recognized that compulsory unionism is worthy only of Hitler's regime. The late Justice Brandeis, a staunch friend of organized labor wrote that "The American people should not and will not accept unionism if it involves the closed shop."

Authoritarian control of the individual by the state is evil, but when such power is given to irresponsible private organizations, answerable to no one, the evil is compounded. Yet our labor laws do just that.

The evil of labor monopoly should and must be destroyed by bringing such monopoly under the same laws that govern all the rest of us. The evil of compulsory union membership should and must be outlawed, to protect every man who works.

# Stalemate in securities continues

While Averages Stagnate, Individual Shares  
Exhibit Diverse Patterns

By Robert S. Byfield  
Financial Editor

AT this writing the stalemate in the securities markets has proceeded to a point where the volume of transactions is at an extremely low level. It is quite possible that this will continue to be the case until the Dow-Jones Industrial Average breaks out of its current rut. Just now it stands in the neighborhood of 261, but in the past year it has made four bottoms, viz.

Nov. 7, 1951	257.14
Nov. 24, 1951	255.95
Feb. 20, 1952	258.49
May 1, 1952	256.35

It is significant that at or about each of these dates many investors were undoubtedly liquidating a portion of their portfolios or withholding new commitments because, in their opinion, the Panmunjom negotiations had reached a stage where a so-called "truce" seemed likely. This, in fact, was the general feeling in April when in some quarters there was conjecture that a truce would be signed by May first.

Our skepticism of this eventuality for the near term has frequently been expressed in these columns. In January we stated:

"Despite a tapering off of shooting warfare, Korea is far from a closed book. Here is a new chance for dry bleeding with its kaleidoscope of agitation, propaganda, kidnapping, blackmail, assassination and all the other paraphernalia of Soviet skulduggery. If they have not let us off the hook elsewhere, why should they in Korea? In fact, from West Germany to Japan we are involved in a series of hornets' nests, and have no option at this time of relieving ourselves of their stings."

Again, in February, we ventured the opinion that:

"... the truce negotiations at Panmunjom have practically broken down, principally because the Communist representatives do not wish prisoner exchange to be determined by the free choice of POWs. Reversal of their stand would, of course, cut into the hard core of basic, long range, Communist doctrine."

A few weeks ago the U. N. negotiat-

ing team had found itself in a very strong position vis-a-vis the Communists so far as propaganda was concerned. All points of dispute with respect to the negotiations had apparently been resolved, except prisoner exchange. The unfortunate and inept Koje affair played into the hands of the enemy and was, of course, entirely unnecessary. On the surface the Chinese and the North Koreans have nothing left as talking points except to indulge in well known and obvious propaganda techniques. Even so, we are not sanguine about an early successful termination of the truce negotiations. The "talkathon" is a technique which forms an integral part of the propaganda machine of international communism. Far from being new, it is deeply rooted in Marxist-Leninist theory. It involves obstructionism and procrastination. The Communists using it display an endless propensity for debate and argument. As fully set forth in Communists literature the long and irrelevant discourse has as its objective the wrecking of discussions and negotiations, rather than the reaching of an agreement. U. N. publicity releases on the subject of the Panmunjom negotiations may from time to time carry an optimistic note for reasons which are not disclosed. Yet their theme is so at variance with experience that they must be discounted.

Nevertheless, while all of this has been going on there has been a gradual but definite change in the demand-supply position of most raw materials and many finished durable and non-durable finished products. The transition from a sellers' to a buyers' market has been the most pronounced in wool, tin, hides, rubber, animal and vegetable oils, jute, rayon, lead, zinc, numerous paper items, textiles, electrical appliances of most kinds, liquors and many other commodities. The drop has approached shakeout proportions in some prices as this table will demonstrate:

	Approximate Cash Prices	
	May 1, 1952	May 1, 1951
Flaxseed, bu. ....	\$3.88	\$4.60
Cottonseed oil, lb. ....	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn oil, lb. ....	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tallow, lb. ....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	.15
Print cloth, 64 x 80 yds. ....	.14	.20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hides, lb. ....	.16	.38

Black or gray markets for many commodities have sagged substantially. Copper is still at the 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c ceiling today as it was a year ago. Zinc is in ample supply, while lead is down to 15c which is below the O.P.S. ceiling price. Temporarily at least, aluminum is in better supply, while coffee, refined sugar and most grains are practically unchanged from a year ago, but for highly diverse reasons. While sulphur is not in as tight supply as it was, there is still a long list of strategic metals, including nickel and molybdenum, which are under scarcity conditions and are being strictly allotted.

As a result, the confused trend displayed by the securities markets is entirely understandable. The so-called classic "inflation hedges" are not so popular as they were in 1951, but it would be dangerous to generalize because each company and each raw material must be considered separately. It is difficult to believe that the economy could take much of a nosedive with Federal defense expenditures running somewhere around \$50 billion during the forthcoming fiscal year which begins on July 1st. The exact amount to be spent will, of course, depend largely upon Congressional legislation. The almost grotesque situation arising from the steel price-wage controversy may make it difficult to obtain much in the way of extension of price controls after June 30th. Naturally, much depends upon the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court which will surely have been handed down by the time this column is in print. Removal of most ceilings on commodities would not actually be inflationary but would be good psychological therapy for the business community. Some controls have already been taken off and others liberalized, but still further action along these lines appears to be in prospect.

We have consistently failed to agree with those in the financial community who for the past six or seven months have predicted a general decline to, say, the 225 level for the Dow-Jones Industrial Average. This has not happened, but it is nevertheless small comfort for holders of some stocks in the textile, floor coverings, liquor, non-ferrous metal, paper and chemical fields who have seen their holdings depreciate 20%, 25% and in a few instances even 30% from their 1951 peaks. As long as two months ago there were indications that the long depression in the textile industry would soon terminate. Progress has been slower than had been hoped for, but there are well informed spokesmen for the industry who feel that the worst has definitely been seen. Added credence to this type of opinion is given by a recovery in shoes, and other soft goods. While inventories on an overall basis are still high, important reductions have been made in various fields since the first of the year.

We are forced to the conclusion that barring some dramatic move by the Kremlin the long stalemate in the securities markets may continue into the Summer.



# INCOME TRENDS—2

## The South Scores Impressive Gains

By Caldwell R. Walker  
Business Trends Editor

This is the second of a series of studies designed to point out ways in which the South can improve its income status.

**D**URING the past two decades, the South has steadily improved its income status.

The process by which this improvement has been achieved gives good ground for belief that systematic planning could so expedite further gains as to make them more swift and more certain.

For this purpose, however, it is essential to have a clear understanding of the income situation as it actually is, and to be able to recognize the forces that effect progress and those that can act as a detriment.

In the first article of this series, published in the May issue of the RECORD, it was seen that, among the regions of the United States, the three regions of the South stand in a most undesirable situation. They are the three lowest teams in the income league of the Nation.

There are historical reasons for this condition, as all Southerners know. And little good can come out of rehashing these.

The remedy lies in speeding the gains thus far made.

Taking a brief look at these, it can be seen that in the past 22 years, the South has considerably outpaced the rest of the Nation in income advancement. In tabular form, the improvement shows up as follows:

### Income From Private Enterprise (\$ Million)

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
Alabama	\$2,655	\$799	3.41
Arkansas	1,544	532	2.91
Dist. of Col.	1,252	451	2.78
Florida	2,802	646	4.34
Georgia	3,609	930	3.88
Kentucky	2,952	918	3.22
Louisiana	2,945	878	3.35
Maryland	3,282	1,068	3.07
Mississippi	1,502	515	2.92
Missouri	5,899	2,178	2.71
N. Carolina	4,490	955	4.71
Oklahoma	2,457	1,011	2.43
S. Carolina	2,119	423	5.01
Tennessee	3,271	881	3.71
Texas	10,605	2,530	4.20
Virginia	3,646	931	3.92
W. Virginia	2,437	772	3.16

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
SOUTH	\$ 57,487	\$16,348	3.52
OTHER STATES	\$164,467	\$65,044	2.53
UNITED STATES	\$221,954	\$81,392	2.73

For comparison with current conditions, the year 1929 has been chosen for two reasons.

It is the earliest year for which satisfactory detail is available with respect to income. Also, it represents the peak of peacetime prosperity, with relatively full employment, and is therefore better comparable with present conditions than most other years would be.

During the 22-year span, 1929 to 1951, the South made a percentage income gain that is more than one-third greater than that of the rest of the Nation. As can be seen from the foregoing table, the South increased its total income 3.52 times, while the other 32 states as a whole were increasing theirs 2.53 times.

Both of these percentages become moderated, however, when other pertinent factors are taken into consideration.

Income has little meaning unless tied in with the population that produces and makes use of it. Per capita relationship, therefore, is the best measure of income status.

Since the Southern birthrate traditionally outstrips that of the Nation at large, it might logically be assumed that income gain in the South would have to be at a swifter pace than that of the Nation in order merely to retain the status quo.

Let's note now the following table whether or not this is true:

### Per Capita Income From Private Enterprise

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
Alabama	\$867	\$294	2.95
Arkansas	808	287	2.81
Dist. of Col.	1,561	1,030	1.52
Florida	1,011	441	2.29
Georgia	1,048	320	3.27
Kentucky	1,002	351	2.85
Louisiana	1,105	394	2.81
Maryland	1,401	655	2.14
Mississippi	690	256	2.70

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
Missouri	1,492	601	2.48
N. Carolina	1,106	301	3.67
Oklahoma	1,101	422	2.61
S. Carolina	1,001	243	4.12
Tennessee	994	337	2.95
Texas	1,375	434	3.17
Virginia	1,099	385	2.85
W. Virginia	1,215	446	2.72
SOUTH	\$1,131	\$ 396	2.85
OTHER STATES	\$1,647	\$ 798	2.07
UNITED STATES	\$1,473	\$ 663	2.22

From the foregoing table it is seen that the South's per capita income gain was 2.85 times greater in 1951 than in 1929. Gain for the other 32 states was 2.07 fold.

Here also the advantage lies with the South, and to an extent practically equal to that found in total income gain.

The reason obviously lies in the fact that out-migration of population from the South just about offset the population gains made from a higher birth rate.

Between 1929 and 1951, population gain for both the South and Nation was practically the same, percentage-wise.

Aside from regional comparisons, there is another phase of the income situation that is interesting to note.

It would appear from the results noted in the two preceding tables that rather enormous gains have been made in income status throughout. And indeed, important gains have been made.

However, these are not as impressive as the bare figures would indicate.

When 1951 incomes are translated into 1929 dollars, and this is the only true and accurate comparison, quite a different result is to be seen.

In 1929 dollars, the South's 1951 income would average \$583 per capita, against \$396 in 1929.

This is a gain of \$187 per capita over the 22 year spread, or an average gain of about \$8.50 per capita a year.

Income of the other 32 states for 1951 in 1929 dollars would be \$860 per capita, against \$798 in 1929, a gain of \$62 per head for the period, and average gain of \$2.82 per head per year.

When observed in this light, income gains become a great deal less spectacular than when viewed in the light of the inflationary values that color their current status.

From whatever direction viewed, however, the South is seen to possess the potential that is necessary to equalize or even surpass average national income rates.

The big question devolves upon measures to offset historical handicaps, and to transform these into positive advantages.

To get at the answers, it is first wise to take a look at the manner in which current and past gains are made.

Dividing the economy into three segments—Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Other Private Enterprise—the following table shows what has been happening in agriculture.

(Continued on page 38)

(Continued from page 37)

### Agricultural Income (\$ Million)

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
Alabama	\$314	\$176	1.78
Arkansas	373	173	2.16
Florida	265	69	3.84
Georgia	452	200	2.26
Kentucky	413	198	2.09
Louisiana	246	144	1.71
Maryland	119	56	2.12
Mississippi	386	212	1.82
Missouri	643	226	2.85
N. Carolina	663	197	3.36
Oklahoma	343	200	1.71
S. Carolina	274	106	2.59
Tennessee	333	173	1.92
Texas	1,204	538	2.24
Virginia	335	148	2.26
W. Virginia	92	55	1.67
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>\$ 6,455</b>	<b>\$2,871</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>OTHER STATES</b>	<b>\$10,764</b>	<b>\$4,067</b>	<b>2.65</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$17,219</b>	<b>\$6,938</b>	<b>2.48</b>

The results seen in the preceding table do not redound too highly to the credit of the South.

It is one thing to add other industries to an agrarian economy. It is quite another to permit the agrarian aspect to deteriorate.

This apparently is what has been happening in the South during the past two decades, at least so far as comparison is concerned with other regions.

Obviously, Southern technology has lagged behind that of other regions so far as agriculture is concerned.

The following tabulations measure this lag on an acreage basis:

### Acreage Income—1929

Region	Acreage (000)	Agric. Income (\$ Mil.)	Income per Acre
South	376.0	\$2,871	\$7.64
Other States	610.8	\$4,067	\$6.66
United States	986.8	\$6,938	\$7.03

### Acreage Income—1951

Region	Acreage (000)	Agric. Income (\$ Mil.)	Income per Acre
South	428.5	\$ 6,455	\$15.06
Other States	730.1	\$10,764	\$14.74
United States	1,158.6	\$17,219	\$14.86

### Per Acre Income Gain

Region	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
South	\$15.06	\$7.64	1.97
Other States	\$14.74	\$6.66	2.21
United States	\$14.86	\$7.03	2.11

Summing up the three foregoing tables, the other 32 states of the Nation have exceeded the South in agricultural technology to the extent of some ten per cent, and while this may seem like a low percentage, it becomes much more imposing when traced to its ultimate results.

Turning to the next economic segment—that represented by manufacturing—a more encouraging picture is seen:

### Manufacturing Income (\$ Million)

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
Alabama	\$897	\$174	5.15
Arkansas	285	67	4.25
Dist. of Col.	96	35	2.74
Florida	416	101	4.12
Georgia	1,190	199	5.98
Kentucky	851	145	5.87

State	1951	1929	'51/'29 Ratio
Louisiana	731	163	4.48
Maryland	1,195	257	4.65
Mississippi	310	74	4.19
Missouri	1,787	491	3.64
N. Carolina	1,809	279	6.48
Oklahoma	387	98	3.95
S. Carolina	871	116	7.51
Tennessee	1,039	198	5.25
Texas	2,089	299	6.99
Virginia	1,208	188	6.43
W. Virginia	672	182	3.70
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>\$15,833</b>	<b>\$ 3,066</b>	<b>5.16</b>
<b>OTHER STATES</b>	<b>\$64,552</b>	<b>\$18,871</b>	<b>3.42</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>\$80,385</b>	<b>\$21,937</b>	<b>3.66</b>

It can be readily seen from the foregoing that the South has been improving its income from manufactures at a rate 50 per cent faster than that of the other 32 states when these latter are considered as a whole.

Here, then, is the field in which Southern economy has achieved its most outstanding gains.

This, despite the fact that equivalent gains have been made in other branches of private enterprise—in mining, construction, utilities, finance, and trade. For these have expanded either by reason of nonrecurring events, such as discovery of oil in large quantities, or because they have ridden along on manufacturing's expansionary bandwagon. It is scarcely within their realm that primary plans can be laid for rapid income enhancement.

But it does not require profound observation to perceive from the foregoing studies just where plans can and should be laid for this purpose. The South has improved income through expansion of manufacturing, and must stake its claim to future gains in this same sector.

And this leaves but one important question as still unanswered: Do the income gains now being made by the South measure up to the region's full potentialities?

This question will be considered in the next article of this series.

### Alcoa Installs 15,000-ton Forge Press at Cleveland

The Aluminum Company of America recently unveiled at its Cleveland, Ohio, plant a 15,000-ton forge press made in Germany during World War II, and recently leased from the U. S. Air Force.

The giant press constructed by the Schloeman Co. of Dusseldorf for use in Germany's wartime light alloy industry, will make it possible for Alcoa to produce large aluminum and magnesium forgings for aircraft faster and more economically than heretofore.

To house the giant press, Alcoa erected an aluminum clad building equivalent in height to a five-story structure. The press which together with auxiliary equipment, is valued at \$6,200,000, is 22 feet long, 18 feet wide, and extends 18 feet below ground level and 36 feet above.



"Your husband will be a little late for dinner ... he overslept at the office"

# New electric furnace ups Atlantic's output by 112,000 tons

**T**HE Southeast's largest electric furnace was placed in operation on May 13, by the Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

The new 60-ton furnace, with its annual capacity of 112,000 tons of steel will increase the company's output by more than 50%.

Dedication ceremonies, held in the company's new Plant Number Two, were attended by more than 150 leaders from business, industry, labor, government and the Armed Forces.

Robert S. Lynch, president of Atlantic Steel Company, said the new furnace and plant was visible evidence of the company's and employees' faith in the continued progress of the South.

He said the increased production will materially aid the company in meeting the steel requirements of both national defense and civilian needs.

T. M. Girdler, board chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, and father of Atlantic Steel Company vice-president Joseph H. Girdler, attended the ceremonies.

Tommy Glenn, son of Atlantic Steel Company vice-president Wilbur F. Glenn, and Tommy Girdler, son of Joseph H. Girdler, touched off the signal for the pouring of the first heat.

Other leaders participating in the dedication were. William B. Hartsfield, mayor of the city of Atlanta; Charles F. Stone, chairman of the board of Atlantic Steel Company; W. E. Moore, board chairman of the Pittsburgh Lectromelt Furnace Corporation, builders of the new furnace; and Col. Ernest E. Norris, board chairman of the Southern Railway System.

Labor was represented by E. F. McClellan and Jack McGee, members of the local CIO steelworker's union.

The new plant, built at a cost of \$2,500,000, is built on a 9-acre plot, adjacent to the company's three 75-ton open hearth furnaces, rolling and finishing mills.

The building housing the furnace was fabricated and erected by the Bethlehem Steel Company. It is 200 feet long, 130 feet wide, and 90 feet high. Craneways extend an additional 260 feet on one end and 60 feet on the other end of the building. Footings for the structure extend to a maximum depth of 28 feet. Approx-

mately 3600 cubic yards of concrete and 1700 tons of structural steel were used in the construction.

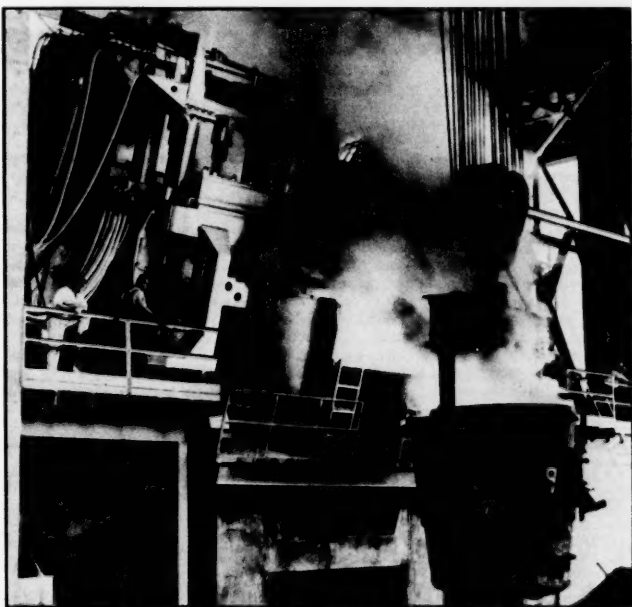
The electric furnace, designed and

transformer rated at 18,000 KVA.

Since pig iron is not required in the making of electric furnace steel, scrap alone is charged. This scrap is loaded directly from railway equipment into charging buckets which have as much as 1400 cubic foot capacity.

In charging the furnace, the roof and electrode assembly swing to one side, permitting the scrap to be dropped directly into the furnace from the bucket, which is suspended from an overhead crane. The roof is then replaced and the three graphite electrodes, each 20 inches in diameter and 18 feet long, are lowered into the furnace. The scrap is melted and refined by the arcing of high voltage electrical current through the electrodes and the scrap, which raises the furnace temperature as high as 2950° Fahrenheit. Later, one or more additional scrap charges are necessary to utilize the full capacity of the furnace.

After the melt is completed, and the



**Tapping a heat of steel from the new 60-ton electric furnace at Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Georgia.**

built by the Pittsburgh Lectromelt Furnace Corporation, is known as a top-charge basic-lined model JT Lectromelt. It has a rated capacity of 60 tons, although it is capable of producing 75 tons of steel ingots per heat. The furnace measures 9 feet 6 inches from the floor level to the roof ring. Diameter of the shell is 18 feet, and its internal capacity is 1750 cubic feet. Four to six hours are required to produce a heat of steel.

The furnace will use more than 6,500,000 kilowatt hours of electrical power per month—more than a city of 40,000 population. A new sub-station was built especially to bring power to the plant. It is supplied to the furnace through a

steel is of the proper chemical analysis, the entire furnace is tilted forward, pouring the molten steel through a spout into a huge ladle capable of holding 80 tons of steel.

The ladle is then suspended over the ingot molds, and the molten metal is permitted to flow into the molds through a nozzle. The ingots solidify, are stripped from the molds and are then ready for further processing.

Supplementing Atlantic Steel Company's three open-hearth furnaces, which have an annual rated capacity of 188,000 tons, the new electric furnace increases the company's total steel output to 300,000 tons annually.

# CONSTRUCTION



Thomas Works of the Republic Steel Corporation which is being expanded by the addition of a 65 oven coke battery to enable the company to make full use of its blast furnaces in the Southern district.

## May Awards Total \$456,320,000

By S. A. Lauver  
News Editor

**S**OUTHERN construction remained at a comparatively even level during May, with the \$456,320,000 total within about one per cent of equaling the peak figure established in the preceding month.

Contracts awarded so far this year, as tabulated from reports in the daily construction bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, aggregate \$2,105,817,000. Last year at this time, the total was \$2,980,976,000.

May was the fourth month when southern construction was placed above the four hundred million dollar mark this year. The strong trend started with the

\$436,743,000 of February, continuing with \$427,299,000 in March and \$462,394,000 in April. This latter month represents the peak of the year.

The May figure embraces \$158,775,000 for industrial projects; \$95,219,000 for private building; \$80,245,000 for public building; \$72,699,000 for highways and bridges and \$49,382,000 for heavy engineering projects. Private building, industrial and highway projects represent increases.

Industrial construction, with its \$158,775,000 total in May, is almost twenty-three per cent ahead of such work in the

preceding month and practically one and one-quarter times larger than the total for the corresponding month of last year.

One of the outstanding projects in the news last month was the \$50,000,000 chemical plant proposed in Jefferson parish, near New Orleans. Indicative of the variety of work were \$2,499,000 in construction at Marietta, Ga., for Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and a \$1,028,610 expansion at Demopolis, Ala., by the Borden Company.

May's private building total also showed a gain when compared with the preceding month. The increase was in excess of thirteen per cent. However, in the same month of last year, the valuation put on private building contracts was \$102,126,000, about six per cent more than for the current fifth month.

The private building total of \$95,219,000 was made up of \$73,884,000 in residential awards, \$8,165,000 in assembly buildings such as churches, theatres and auditoriums; \$7,906,000 in commercial buildings, including filling stations, and \$5,264,000 for office buildings.

Residential building in May, in comparison with that in April, was down the small percentage of three. The other three categories were up. Assembly building showed a thirty-four per cent rise. The other two, which had slowed considerably, were up to \$7,906,000 from \$1,094,000, and to \$5,264,000 from \$747,000.

The third classification showing greater strength in May was highways and bridges. The \$72,699,000 for such work represented an increase of about three per cent. In the same month of 1951 the total for highways and bridges was about thirty-eight per cent less.

Increasing dissatisfaction is becoming evident among highway agencies on bids now being received. Virginia last month, for instance, rejected bids for seven projects as "out of line with highway department cost estimates." Total of the open-

### SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

	Contracts Awarded	May, 1952 Contracts to be Awarded	Contracts Awarded First Five Months 1952	Contracts Awarded First Five Months 1951
<b>PRIVATE BUILDING</b>				
Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal)	\$8,165,000	\$12,777,000	\$38,375,000	\$38,190,000
Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages)	7,906,000	8,127,000	17,669,000	29,392,000
Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings)	73,884,000	27,803,000	339,774,000	347,212,000
Office	5,264,000	3,485,000	16,701,000	25,836,000
	\$95,219,000	\$52,192,000	\$102,519,000	\$140,630,000
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>	\$158,775,000	\$1,147,983,000	\$716,940,000	\$1,691,108,000
<b>PUBLIC BUILDING</b>				
City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals	\$48,657,000	\$48,142,000	\$274,208,000	\$170,951,000
Schools	31,588,000	50,162,000	142,682,000	173,374,000
	\$80,245,000	\$98,304,000	\$416,890,000	\$344,325,000
<b>ENGINEERING</b>				
Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports	\$32,214,000	\$71,480,000	\$220,748,000	\$186,494,000
Federal, County, Municipal Electric	5,540,000	5,080,000	30,366,000	22,967,000
Sewers and Waterworks	11,628,000	17,494,000	59,895,000	71,430,000
	\$49,382,000	\$93,964,000	\$311,009,000	\$280,891,000
<b>ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES</b>	\$72,699,000	\$595,410,000	\$258,459,000	\$224,022,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$456,320,000	\$1,987,853,000	\$2,105,817,000	\$2,980,976,000

# CONSTRUCTION



Cecil Lynch Steam Electric Station of Arkansas Power & Light Company is being expanded by a 215,000 kw generating unit.

ing was \$3,905,905, the largest in Virginia history.

The \$2,751,015 total of bids received for twenty-eight North Carolina highway projects, mostly located on county roads, was \$80,015 above engineers' estimates. This was noted as the first time in several openings that bids have been above the commission's figures. High bids on structures were attributed to the fact that major specialists in this line did not submit proposals.

The Oklahoma Turnpike Authority established a precedent. One bid—the only one—received for a 1.466-mile stretch of the eighty-eight mile route being established from Oklahoma City to Tulsa was \$281,519 above the estimate. The Authority, therefore, rejected the bids and for the first time resorted to a negotiated contract. A new award was made at \$647,714, as compared with the \$811,265 original proposal.

Public building dropped in May. The \$80,245,000 total was down nineteen per cent. The current fifth-month aggregate, however, is sixteen per cent above the level for such work in the same month of last year. The May, 1952, figure includes \$31,588,000 for schools. Educational building in the preceding month amounted to \$45,326,000; in May of last year, \$43,475,000.

Heavy engineering construction declined considerably in May. The \$49,382,000 is about thirty-six per cent less than the value prevailing in the preceding month. Most of the drop was in dams, earthwork, drainage and airports, where the total was \$32,214,000, as compared

with \$60,351,000 in April. Aggregates for the other two categories were \$11,628,000 for sewer and water work and \$5,540,000 for federal electric projects.

Southern construction in the elapsed five months of 1952 amounts to \$716,940,000 for industrial projects; \$402,519,000 for private building; \$416,890,000 for public building; \$311,009,000 for heavy engineering type work and \$258,459,000 for highways and bridges.

Most of the apparent spread between the \$2,105,817,000 for the current year so far and the \$2,980,976,000 of the comparable period of 1951 is due largely to the huge atomic energy projects initiated at the beginning of last year.

The \$402,519,000 for private building in the current five months shows a drop of

about eight per cent, when compared with the similar period of last year. Drops were registered in all four divisions of private work.

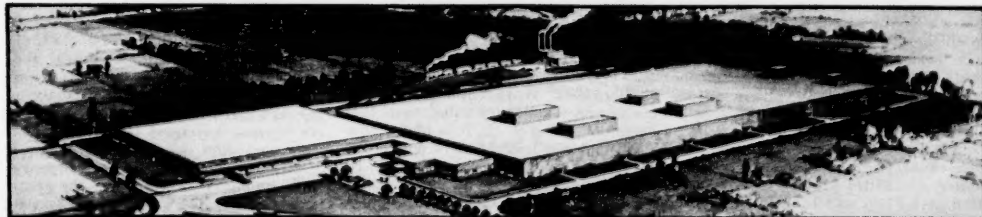
The private building figure includes \$339,774,000 for residential projects, this including apartments; \$28,375,000 for assembly buildings; \$17,669,000 for commercial buildings and \$16,701,000 for office buildings. At this point last year, the values for the several types were: Residential, \$347,212,000; assembly, \$38,190,000; commercial, \$29,392,000, and office, \$25,836,000.

Public building, in the current year, amounts to \$416,890,000. This is twenty-one per cent greater than in the corresponding months of last year. The current

(Continued on page 66)

## SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

	May, 1952	Contracts Awarded First Five Months 1952	Contracts Awarded First Five Months 1951
	Contracts Awarded	Contracts to be Awarded	
Alabama .....	\$56,767,000	\$37,875,000	\$161,879,000
Arkansas .....	5,611,000	4,356,000	34,987,000
Dist. of Col. ....	1,369,000	569,759,000	27,949,000
Florida .....	42,575,000	55,661,000	228,765,000
Georgia .....	24,286,000	19,597,000	136,265,000
Kentucky .....	10,074,000	211,153,000	53,645,000
Louisiana .....	71,143,000	28,267,000	219,251,000
Maryland .....	30,832,000	29,442,000	193,898,000
Mississippi .....	9,526,000	4,166,000	58,686,000
Missouri .....	12,497,000	14,093,000	47,162,000
N. Carolina .....	29,368,000	12,639,000	111,636,000
Oklahoma .....	10,323,000	6,873,000	53,343,000
S. Carolina .....	14,411,000	20,352,000	57,279,000
Tennessee .....	26,331,000	522,716,000	89,426,000
Texas .....	77,407,000	425,222,000	460,248,000
Virginia .....	37,439,000	14,661,000	129,761,000
W. Virginia .....	5,442,000	11,585,000	43,038,000
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$456,320,000</b>	<b>\$1,987,853,000</b>	<b>\$7,165,817,000</b>
			<b>\$2,980,976,000</b>



Clemson Plant of the Utica Mohawk Division of the J. P. Stevens Company located at Clemson, South Carolina.



# Defense Contract Renegotiation To Follow World War II Pattern

By Sidney Fish  
*Industrial Analyst*

**M**ANUFACTURERS who hold defense contracts or subcontracts will find that the problems raised by the renegotiation of such contracts by the government will grow increasingly important during the next two or three years, as defense production hits its peak.

The machinery has been set up by the Government and by the Renegotiation Board for determining and recapturing "excessive" profits. It is certain that there will be numerous cases where the board will divest manufacturers of profits which they thought had been fairly earned.

Thus far, the Renegotiation Board has not been too specific about the policies or the formula which it will follow in establishing whether an individual company's profits are too large. But in general the philosophy behind renegotiation was established during World War II. It is not likely that the present board, authorized by Congress to renegotiate profits accrued after Jan. 1, 1953, will stray far from the policies adopted during the last war. Then, billions of dollars of profits were recaptured by the Government boards. A large part of these profits would have been taken, in any event, by excess profits taxes. There is no question but that the boards served a useful function by curbing flagrant profiteering and thus protecting American business men from being labeled "merchants of death." But renegotiation was a painful process for the average manufacturer.

The present situation facing the Renegotiation Board is quite different from that which faced its predecessors during an all-out war. The policies that emerge may therefore be tailored to meet new needs. Then, many industries were converted almost entirely to defense output, whereas now, defense production in most cases will constitute a minor part of a manufacturer's business. The contracts then called for huge—often almost unlimited—quantities. Now the contracts often are for small quantities and changeovers and retooling are frequent.

Those factors should reduce the im-

pact of renegotiation. But there is another and even more important factor which should assure more generous treatment for companies faced by renegotiation. That factor is the highly competitive state of the economy today, not only on civilian business, but on defense bids. Ever since the Korean War, manufacturers have been making extremely low bids on defense business, in their eagerness to book orders that would offset the decline of their civilian volume. The amount of defense contracts offered has been relatively low, compared with World War II, and the number of bidders has been out of all proportion to the amount of available defense business.

In many cases, bids have been made that provided little or no profit, or even resulted in losses. In other cases, as in the aviation industry, a rising volume of business has been offset, even before renegotiation, by higher costs. Often profits, before taxes, have been not over 5 to 10 per cent on sales. If renegotiation were to follow the pattern of World War II, such companies would be almost certain to be found by the Renegotiation Board to have made no excessive profits.

Any decision by the present board to recapture profits made in 1951 by an individual company will prove more costly than recapture of a similar amount under the World War II statute. The present corporation tax rate is not as high as the wartime rate.

Since renegotiation is accomplished before calculating corporation income taxes, a dollar recaptured under the wartime statute in some cases represented a loss of only 15 cents, wherever profits were in the excess brackets. But today, with the maximum income tax not over 72 per cent, renegotiation can prove costlier on a dollar for dollar basis than during World War II. It is likely, however, that far fewer dollars will be recovered by the Government through renegotiation, under the present law, owing to the low prices and keen competition on Government defense contracts.

The statute, however, will be enforced

rigidly by the Renegotiation Board. In anticipation that some profits already realized will be held excessive by the Board, some employers are setting up reserves to cover refunds which may be required. Usually, where this is done, the company makes sure not to identify the reserve as being one that has been set up to take care of possible renegotiation refunds. For the board may regard such clearly identified reserves in the income account or balance sheet as proof that the company itself felt that its profit on defense business was excessive.

Another policy that is being practiced, to reduce negotiation refunds to a minimum, is to make voluntary payments to the defense agency by repricing contracts downward, as volume production results in more efficient production. The Renegotiation Board has held that where such voluntary refunds are made, it will give special credit to the producer—unless he waits too long before he reprices his product. In other words, extra credit will be given for such voluntary refunds provided they are made promptly, and not when they are made after the profits have been realized and all element of risk has been eliminated.

Thus far the Renegotiation Board has been vague as to the principles that would be used in gauging excessive profits.

But if renegotiation is based on the same general principles as were followed during World War II, here are some of the guides that the present board can be expected to apply:

1. Profits on defense business will be allowable if they do not exceed the "historic industry profits." In other words, the board will probably set up some pre-Korean norm—such as the period 1947 to 1949, and calculate profits for each industry, before taxes, as a percentage of sales. Such a non-defense margin of profit would then be applied as a rough rule-of-thumb for the defense contracts of each company in that industry.

This means that the marginal low profit producers will probably fare somewhat better on their defense contracts than on their pre-Korean business. For they would be allowed a profit margin equal to the profit of the entire industry, including that of the big efficient producers. This historic industry profit would not be the sole factor of course. But it would be one of the most important, if not the most important.

2. The Renegotiation Board, if it follows World War II policy, will allow profits of over 10 or 12 per cent on sales, before taxes, only in unusual cases. In 90 per cent of the World War II contracts, allowable profit did not exceed 10 per cent. This was caused partly by the fact that the volume of defense contracts was enormous. Often, a company's wartime dollar volume was several times as large as its normal peacetime volume. This meant that the profit, before taxes, often was very substantially larger than peacetime profit. But the board had arbitrarily decided that the



percentage should be limited to not more than 10 or 12 per cent in the typical case. This entailed heavy refunds in many industries.

The wartime renegotiation agencies never admitted that they adhered to a formula of maximum and minimum percentages. The wartime boards found it more expedient to deny that there was any predetermined formula, for to have admitted the existence of a formula would have meant a loss of incentive to efficient defense contractors. Today, the present Renegotiation Board, following the wartime precedent, is denying that there is any predetermined formula for calculating allowable profits, aside from its estimates of normal peacetime earnings of industries and individual companies. It has admitted that it will take the latter into account. Yet it is likely that this board, too, will find it necessary to apply a rough formula of allowable profit, beyond which earnings may not be allowed to go, except in unusual cases.

3. The present board has said that Congress considered the most important factor of all the "efficiency of the contractor or subcontractor, with particular regard to attainment of quality and quantity of production, reduction of costs, and economy in the use of materials, facilities and manpower." Where outstanding efficiency can be demonstrated, there is no doubt that the board will give consideration to that factor. But if relative efficiency within an industry is fairly even, it is not likely that the board can give much credit to individual producers within that industry, and the controlling factor then would be the peacetime earnings of the industry.

4. Congress has empowered the Renegotiation Board to give due consideration to several other factors in calculating allowable profits. Among these are the "net worth of the business, with particular attention being given to public and private capital employed." This factor is likely to carry little weight. Another factor is "the extent of risk assumed, including the risk incident to reasonable pricing policies." This, too, will be of minor importance, since the board is likely to hold that in most cases, the prices charged on defense contracts were adequate to protect the contractor against risks.

The board is authorized, too, to consider "nature and extent of contribution to the defense effort, including inventive and developmental contribution and cooperation with the Government and other contractors in supplying technical assistance."

To aid the board in considering the individual company's contribution, the board has asked contractors to submit a statement covering the nature of their assignment, and whatever unusual contributions were made. This statement should be carefully prepared. It will be given consideration, and in some cases, it may mean that a company will be accorded a larger profit than its com-

petitors in an industry. Bear in mind, however, that the Renegotiation Board will check with the defense agency on the accuracy of any claims made by the contractor concerning unusual contributions to the defense effort.

The board is also required to consider "character of business, including source and nature of materials, complexity of manufacturing technique, character and extent of subcontracting and rate of turnover." These factors are not likely to be important in aiding the board to make a determination of allowable profits, except that special consideration is likely to be given to a company that made particularly heavy use of small subcontractors.

Where a company endangers its future prosperity by overproduction during the present emergency, the board will certainly give due weight to that factor. Machine tool companies, for example, were allowed margins as high as 17 per cent on sales during the last war, because the renegotiators felt that the heavy output of machine tools during World War II impaired the postwar prospects of that industry.

On May 1, all defense contractors with fiscal years ending on or before Dec. 31, 1951, were required by the Renegotiation Board to fill out Form 1, the standard form of contractors' report, to enable the board to begin work on calculating allowable profits for 1951.

Contractors whose total income from defense contracts is \$250,000 or less, or \$25,000 in the case of brokers or agents need only answer five questions on Form 1, while those with receipts over that amount must complete the form in full.

Another form, RB-1B, will be due July 1. The board has also issued a series of

regulations to aid contractors in determining which contracts are subject to renegotiation, which costs are allowable, etc.

Two bulletins, first in a series, have been issued by the board to its staff, and to guide contractors. One bulletin explains how Regulation 1459.7b on the allocation of advertising expenses will be applied in renegotiation proceedings. The other bulletin discusses the application of "favorable recognition factors" of Regulation 1460.1 to 1460.14, to contractors and subcontractors of new durable productive equipment.

The board's regulations and bulletins may be obtained by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is \$1.50.

The board has also prepared a list of CMP and DO priority symbols to help a defense contractor determine whether his contract is subject to renegotiation. The lists are contained in the board's staff bulletin No. 3.

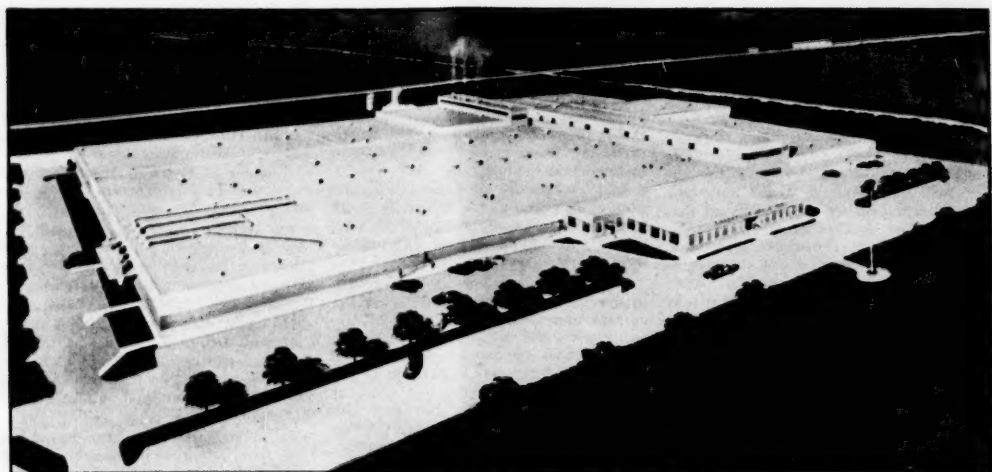
To simplify the rules, the board has held that defense subcontracts are exempt from renegotiation if they involved items that were produced for stock, and were not segregated in the inventories of the prime contractor. A subcontractor can use a sampling technique among his customers to find out what proportion of his shipments went into stock and were thus exempt from renegotiation. Steel scrap, textile yarns, etc., are exempt from renegotiation.

Individual contractors will be required to deal with regional boards, rather than with the top Renegotiation Board in Washington. Appeals from regional rulings, however, may be taken to the board in Washington.



"And here's another candid shot I got of you back in the fall of '48, Quigley - what was it again you wanted to see me about?"

## INDUSTRIAL



### IN MISSISSIPPI

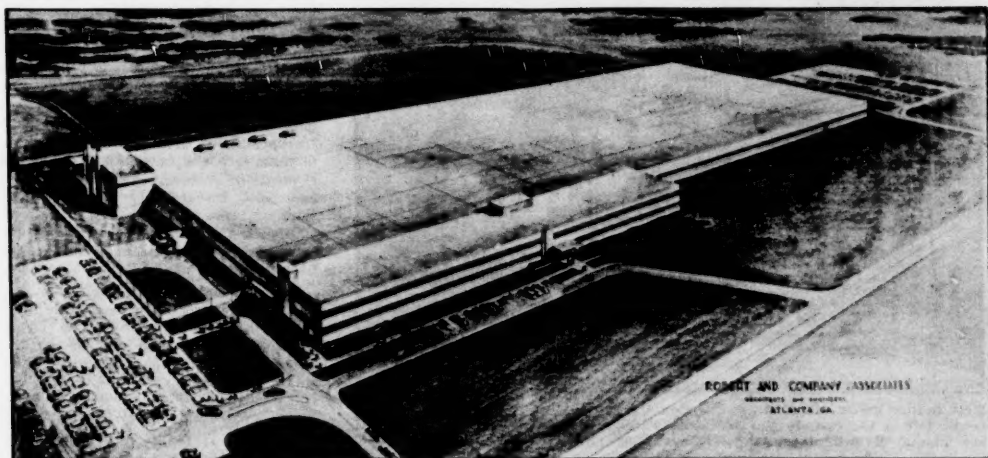
Architect's conception of the \$9,000,000 carpet factory being built by the City of Greenville for occupancy of Greenville Mills, a subsidiary of Alexander Smith, Inc. American Bridge Division of United States Steel Corp. is fabricating and erecting the steel.



### IN TEXAS

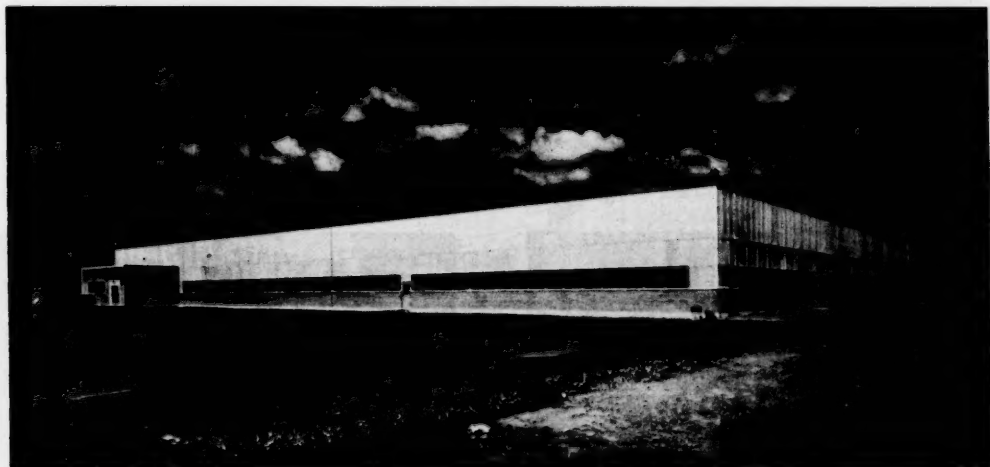
Bell Aircraft Corporation's new Helicopter Division plant at Hurst was officially opened on June 6. This view shows the completed administration building, and the ninety-five per cent complete factory building. Total cost of the new facility was \$7,000,000.

## EXPANSION



### IN NORTH CAROLINA

Artist's conception of the new multi-million dollar plant to be built near Raleigh by the Meter Division of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. The plant, which will give employment to 2,500 persons, will be built immediately, with completion date scheduled for July 1, 1953. Total cost will run close to \$4,000,000.



### IN MARYLAND

New \$2,000,000 plant built at Hampstead by Black & Decker manufacturing Co. containing 100,000 feet of floor space, the building is so designed that it can be expanded in three directions. It has a structural steel frame and brick curtain walls.



New million-dollar plant of the Houston Oxygen Co., at Houston, Tex. At extreme left is the carbide and acetylene warehouse building. On extreme right are plants of two associate companies: Big Three Welding Equipment Co. and Smithweld Co.

## Texas plant producing liquid oxygen, nitrogen for industry

Houston Oxygen Co. also turns out pure oxygen, nitrogen and argon gases, necessary to many many industries and extremely vital to our defense effort.

**A**NTICIPATING the rapidly expanding needs of the Southwest's roaring industrial development, the Houston Oxygen Company recently put in operation at Houston, Texas, its new million-dollar plant for the production of pure liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen, and pure oxygen, nitrogen and argon gases.

Simultaneously, meters started ticking on the world's first pipeline to supply multiple industrial customers with pure, dry oxygen gas.

Without pausing for the fanfare, ribbon-cutting and speech-making usually attending the opening of new plants—and notwithstanding Texas' heritage of the extravaganza for such events—the officials of the Houston Oxygen Company quietly put into operation the first oxygen plant of its type in the nation operated by an independent company.

Surprisingly few individuals realize the many and complicated processes required to convert tremendous quantities

of ordinary air into a comparatively few drops of liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen. Yet from these liquids are derived the large quantities of pure gases—oxygen, nitrogen, argon, etc.—so necessary to an amazing array of industries, so vital to the national defense effort.

For these liquids and gases play an important role in many phases of petroleum drilling, production, refining and transportation; steel and other metals manufacture and fabrication; chemicals production; medicine and surgery; science and research; ship-building and shipping; fire-fighting; aviation; war equipment; and the manufacture of countless products essential to our national economy.

It is said that probably fewer than one thousand persons have ever been privileged to go through the few large-production oxygen plants of the nation. Certainly, very few photographs of such plants have been permitted, and fewer still published.

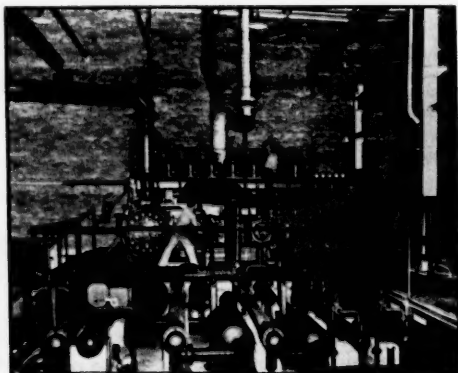
This plant's engineers tell you "The whole thing is really very simple—primarily involving the processes of compression, expansion, condensation, distillation and evaporation."

But anyone fortunate enough to tour the plant soon learns that is a masterful under-statement of fact. For there is ample evidence of many another complicated process employed here—not to mention the engineering secrets quite obviously concealed within the steel columns and other apparatus used.

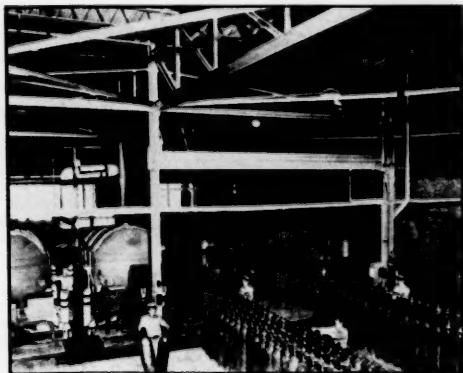
Some of the processing story can be told, however.

First, air is filtered and taken from the atmosphere by the first stage of the 5-stage compressor battery, and here it is compressed to 30 psi. Thence the air is sent through dual Scrubber Towers (located outside of the building and operated with dual lye-pumps); from which it is delivered to the second compressor stage, where it is further compressed to 115 psi.

Next, this air goes to the third compressor stage, where it is compressed to 400 psi.; followed by the fourth stage



1100-hp. Clark natural gas engine and 5-stage battery of high pressure air compressors at new Houston plant. In the foreground are the heat exchangers.



General view of the plant with cylinder filling stations in right foreground, storage tanks and tanks at left, and evaporator units at right.

compression to 840 psi. And finally the fifth stage turns the air out at 2350 psi. After the air leaves each compressor stage, it is cooled as it passes through a heat-exchanger before going to the next stage . . . this whole compression process being done in series, step-after-step.

Now this air under 2350 psi. goes to a Cold Dryer, where the moisture in the air is frozen off under a temperature of  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The Cold Dryer also serves other purposes in the latter stages of processing, as will be seen later. The cooled air leaves this Cold Dryer divided into two separate parts, which could be identified as Part A (comprising about 1/3 of the volume) and Part B (comprising the balance).

Part A of the air is then passed through a heat exchanger and cooled to  $-150^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; thence it passes to a Liquifying Exchanger where it is cooled to  $-175^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Next, this part of the air (still under 2350 psi. pressure) passes through an expansion valve, where it is expanded to 75 psi. just before the line enters the Rectification Column. And it is this terrific expansion which converts a high percentage of the part A air to a liquid. Both the liquid air and the remainder of gaseous air then flow into the Rectification Column.

Back-tracking for a moment to the Cold Dryer, the other part B air, comprising about 2/3 of the original air volume, also leaves the Cold Dryer at  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Still under 2350 psi., it goes to a high-pressure Expansion Engine. Here the pressure is expanded to 75 psi., which lowers its temperature to  $-165^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This air now passes through dual filters to remove any trace of oil picked up from the expansion engine, since oil traces would be highly dangerous in later processing.

This part B air is then delivered to the same Liquifying Exchanger through which the part A air travels; but Part B air is kept entirely separate from the part A air, so they in no way co-mingle within the Liquifying Exchanger. The part B air from the expansion engine is cooled further to  $-175^{\circ}\text{C}$ . in the Liquifying Exchanger and then it also, but separately, enters the Rectification Column. So now we have all of the compressed air, parts A and B—some as liquid air and some as gaseous air—in the Rectification Column.

We learn from the engineers that the expansion engine used in the Houston Oxygen Company process, is especially important . . . that it is one of the key points for making liquid oxygen in volume production with the high efficiency here attained. As a by-product of this expansion engine—which is powered by the force of the high-pressure air as it expands in the engine—its flywheel utilizes a belt to drive a 44-kw. electric generator, which in turn supplies part of the plant's power and lighting requirements.

The Rectification Column functions primarily as a double column, the lower portion being termed the First Rectification Column, and the upper portion

being called the Second Rectification Column. The column contains a gel-absorber to trap and remove any trace of acetylene gas with which the original air from the atmosphere might be contaminated. Thus the column is made safe against explosion. The Rectification Column also contains three other separate rectification system and many additional units employed in the various refining processes.

Both parts of the air, as above traced, enter the First (lower) Rectification Column. Here, rectification starts, and by a series of distillations the liquid air is separated into Crude Liquid Oxygen and Crude Liquid Nitrogen.

Each of these crude liquids is then expanded from 75 psi. to 6 psi. and both enter the Second (upper) Rectification Column, where pure rectification takes place. This results in (1) a 99.7% Pure Liquid Oxygen (with a temperature of  $-183^{\circ}\text{C}$ .), (2) a highly refined Oxygen Gas, and (3) a "nearly pure" Nitrogen Gas in the Second Rectification Column.

This nitrogen gas is taken off and transferred to another rectification column within the main column structure. Here 99.9% Pure Nitrogen Gas and 99.95% Pure Liquid Nitrogen are produced; with the Nitrogen Gas being returned to the cold dryer unit before passing on to a Nitrogen Gas Holder; and the Pure Liquid Nitrogen being drawn off (with a temperature of  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) and stored in thermos flasks for delivery to laboratories for testing purposes, research, etc.

A portion of the highly refined Oxygen Gas is drawn off the Second Rectification Column and transferred to another rec-

tification column within the main column structure. Here it is liquified by a condenser and separated into Oxygen Gas and crude Argon Gas, the latter being stored in a large argon balloon suspended under the roof of the building. This crude Argon Gas is then returned to still another rectification system within the main column structure, where it is highly purified (to 99.9% purity) before being returned through the cold dryer unit and passing on to a Pure Argon Gas Holder. The crude argon gas residue, is also returned to the cold dryer and then discharged to atmosphere as waste.

Returning again to the Second Rectification Column, the dry Oxygen Gas left from processing here, is drawn off and returned to the cold dryer unit, where it is more highly refined to 99.7% purity before passing on to a Pure Oxygen Gas Holder.

From the Second Rectification Column, the Liquid Oxygen is also drawn off and transferred to 2 Liquid Oxygen Storage Tanks. Each of these tanks holds the liquid equivalent of 1,000,000 cu. ft. of oxygen gas.

This liquid oxygen in the 2 storage tanks is the main source from which volume production of Oxygen Gas is produced. From these tanks the Liquid Oxygen is pumped under 2200 psi. to two evaporator heaters which convert the liquid oxygen to large volumes of dry Oxygen Gas. Part of this is conveyed to Gas Manifolds at the cylinder filling stations, where the familiar steel oxygen cylinders are charged with 99.7% pure oxygen gas under 2200 psi. pressure—ready for delivery to small industrial and medical users of oxygen.



"Have you tried siding with him on political matters?"





Mrs. J. H. Wagner raises the flag during ceremony marking completion of the steel work on Chesapeake Bay bridge.



The last span is raised into position in the \$45,000,000 four-mile-long bridge. The span was 360 feet long, 40 feet deep and weighed over 400 tons. The placing of all these spans constituted the largest flotation job in bridge building.

## Chesapeake Bay Bridge Nearing Completion as Last Span Goes in Place

New artery — world's third largest over water — scheduled for late summer opening, is another important link in chain of modern highways leading South.

From left: E. L. Durkee, Engr. of erection; J. H. Wagner, General Mgr. of erection; and T. M. Martinson, resident engr., all of Bethlehem Steel Co.



With the final span in position the steelwork on the bridge is completed, and Maryland's eastern and western shores are linked for the first time. The 33,000 tons of steelwork for the structure was fabricated and erected by the Bethlehem Steel Company.



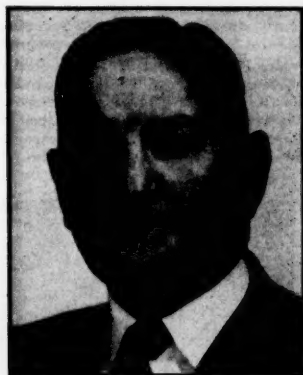
# SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

## Featherlite Corp. Names Allen Vice President and Director

Harvey Hicks Allen has been named vice president and director of the Featherlite Corporation of Dallas, Jack Frost, president, announces.

He will be in charge of sales, engineering and production.

For eight years Allen was in the Texas State Highway Department. As assistant to the State highway engineer he



H. A. Allen

planned and supervised construction of millions of dollars of Texas roads.

When he returned from four years service with the U. S. Army Engineers as lieutenant colonel, he was made director of public works for the City of Corpus Christi, Texas, and later city manager.

He has been general superintendent for Byrd-Frost Inc., in oil and gas production and pipe line building and operation in several states.

The Featherlite Corporation, of which Alex T. Mickle is executive vice president, produces an expanded shale lightweight aggregate at its plant at Strawn, Texas.

It is being used in the Republic National Bank Building, in Dallas, which will be the tallest skyscraper in Texas, also in Corrigan Tower and many multiple-story structures in this state.

## R. S. Lynch of Atlantic Steel Honored by Metals Society

Robert S. Lynch, president of the Atlantic Steel Company, was honored last month with the American Society for Metals, Georgia Chapter's annual Metalworking Southeast award in recognition of his contributions to the metalworking

industry and the ASM Georgia Chapter. The award was made at the Georgia Chapter's annual meeting held at Atlantic Steel's Glenn Field.

The citation was awarded by the Georgia Chapter to Mr. Lynch in recognition of his outstanding contributions to its organization as committee chairman, chapter chairman, national committeeman, and constant benefactor—and in acknowledgement of the inspiration and singular leadership which he has given "Metalworking Southeast."

In addition to retiring chapter chairman Frank F. Ford of the firm of Ford-Kilbourn, and chapter secretary Michael F. Wiedl of the Atlantic Steel Company, the following past chairmen of the Georgia Chapter signed the citation: William H. Wilkerson, the Auto-Soler Company; O. K. Weatherwax, Gulf Oil Corporation; Alva S. Wilson, Bill's Delivery Service; Russell E. Bobbitt, Jr., Atlantic Steel Company; Dwight L. Hollowell, Randall Brothers, Inc.; and Ben R. Askew, Georgia Power Company.

Lynch has served as finance chairman of the Georgia Chapter and was its fifth chapter chairman during 1946-1947. From 1948 through 1951 he served on the advisory committee of the local chapter. He has also been a member of the national ASM nominating committee and has held a two year term on the national ASM finance committee. Mr. Lynch was elected a director of the American Iron and Steel Institute at the annual Institute meeting held in New York last week.

## United States Radiator Elects Four to Board

Two new directors, W. C. McCord of Dallas, Tex., and Paul C. Taylor, of Miami, Fla., were elected to the board of directors of United States Radiator Corporation at the Annual stockholders meeting on May 21. Seven directors were re-elected.

Mr. McCord was formerly president of the Southland Life Insurance Co., Dallas. Mr. Taylor is a partner in the law firm of Taylor, Burr & Creel, Miami.

Two additional directors, Harry W. Link, Jr., Miami, Fla., and Andrew W. Scharrer, Hickory, N. C., have been elected to the board, the company announced on May 23. The board now consists of 11 directors.

Mr. Link, an investment broker, is a director of American Bankers Insurance Company of Florida, Miami, and Gulf Atlantic Transportation Co., Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Scharrer, a certified public accountant, is a director of Quaker Meadows Mills, Inc., of Hickory, and United Spinners Corporation, Lowell, North Carolina.

## Conner to Head Louisiana Dept. of Commerce & Industry

Elmer Conner, 47-year-old Jennings businessman, has been appointed executive director of the Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry by Governor Robert F. Kennon, who succeeded Earl K. Long as the state's chief executive May 13. Conner, who ran for lieutenant-governor on the Kennon ticket, resigned as vice-president and general



Elmer Conner

manager of the G. B. Zigler marine transportation company of Jennings to take active direction of Louisiana's official industrial and travel promotion agency this week.

As Louisiana lawmakers convened at Baton Rouge for their biennial session May 12, Conner noted that legislation is being prepared to allow parishes (equivalent to counties elsewhere) and municipalities to vote industrial bond issues to attract manufacturing plants. The new Commerce and Industry director foresees no changes in the present Louisiana Tax Exemption Plan, under which the state's Board of Commerce and Industry, composed of 12 businessmen, may approve new or expanding industries for exemption from state and local ad valorem taxes for a ten-year period.

## Frisco Announces Re-election Of Hungerford as President

The Board of Directors of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. (Frisco) recently re-elected Clark Hungerford president of the company.

(Continued on page 50)

## Southerners

(Continued from page 49)

Mr. Hungerford was first named to the presidency of the Frisco on the company's reorganization Jan. 1, 1947. Under his direction the company has carried on an extensive modernization and improvement program and this year became the largest railroad in the nation to be completely dieselized. He came to the Frisco from Washington, D. C., where he was vice president of the Association of American Railroads.

### Houston Crump Named by Odessa Bank to Fill Industrial Post

Houston Crump, formerly with the Houston, Texas Chamber of Commerce, and for the past three years Manager of the Odessa, Texas Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to head up



Houston Crump

the Industrial Department of the First State Bank, Odessa, Texas.

During Mr. Crump's tenure of service with the Odessa Chamber of Commerce, in excess of seventy-five new industries and Service Organizations related to the oil industry were established in that city.

Mr. Chas. B. Perry, President of The First State Bank, stated: "We believe Mr. Crump to be amply qualified to be of assistance to industrial and commercial concerns who might be interested in establishing themselves in Texas' fastest growing city."

### Long Named Vice President By American Cast Iron Pipe

The election of Lester Long as vice president in charge of sales and secretary of the American Cast Iron Pipe

Company, Birmingham, Ala., was announced following a meeting of the Board of Directors held May 21. He succeeds J. J. Swenson, who retired May 15, after nearly 45 years service with the Company. By virtue of his new position, Mr. Long will serve on the Board of Directors of the Company and on the Board of Management.

Mr. Long has been connected with the American Cast Iron Pipe Company for the past 37 years, having been assistant general sales manager since 1931. He was first employed at Acipco in the Experimental Department and worked in several other places in the plant before being transferred to the Sales Department in 1918. After several years in the Company's sales office in Dallas, Texas, he was transferred to the Los Angeles office in 1927, returning to Birmingham in 1931. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Company from 1947 to 1949. During World War I, he served in the U. S. Army for two years, attaining the rank of Lieutenant.

Mr. Swenson, the retiring vice president and general sales manager, joined the company in 1907, immediately after his graduation from the University of Georgia. Spending his entire business life with Acipco, he filled several positions in the Operating Department and the Main Office before being transferred to the Sales Department. He became general sales manager and a director of the Company in 1927. He was elevated to the vice presidency in charge of sales in 1946, which position he held at the time of his retirement.

### Southern States Iron Roofing Promotes J. P. Doyle, C. Lee

Southern States Iron Roofing Company, wholesale distributors of building materials and metal products, has announced the promotions of James P. Doyle to general manager of operations and Cater Lee to warehouse supervisor.

Doyle, who was director of purchases, will assist Walter J. Mahany, vice president of operations, in the overall direction of the company's operations division which has increased greatly in size as a result of the company's expansion program.

He brings to his new position seventeen years experience with the company. Starting as inventory clerk in 1935, he



C. Lee



J. P. Doyle

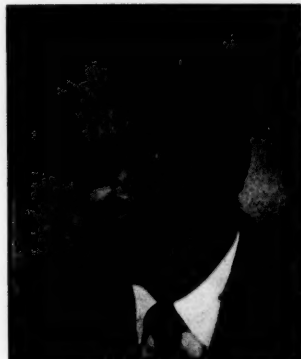
was later made a buyer. He became purchasing agent in 1941 and director of purchases in 1945.

Lee has re-joined the company after a tour of active duty with the Air Force. A veteran of World War II, he was manager of the company's Savannah, Georgia branch when he was recalled to active duty in January 1951. He will supervise the operations of SSirco's sixteen wholesale warehouses located throughout the southeast. He has been with the company since 1940.

### Black & Decker Appoints Proctor to Sales Post

The appointment of A. Lee Proctor as Southeastern District Sales Manager for The Black & Decker Mfg. Co. was recently announced by J. F. Spaulding, General Sales Manager for the company.

Mr. Proctor joined Black & Decker, world's largest manufacturer of portable electric tools, in 1924 as a salesman. He has been Atlanta Branch Manager for the last 20 years. In his new capacity, Mr. Proctor will supervise all sales and



A. L. Proctor

service activities for the Atlanta, Charlotte, Baltimore, Memphis and Miami Branches of the company.

Mr. Proctor was one of six new district sales managers appointed to more efficiently control sales and service activities in the U. S. and Canada. The great expansion of the business in the last 12 years has made it impossible for one man to adequately supervise the activities of 31 branches and serve the large number of distributors and dealers handling the line throughout the nation.

### Pearson Named Asst. Treasurer At Pan-Am Election Meeting

Election of Gilbert C. Pearson as Assistant Treasurer of Pan-Am Southern Corporation was announced recently fol-

lowing a meeting of the company's Board of Directors.

Mr. Pearson, Credit Manager of Pan-Am for several years was the only new officer elected in the Company by the annual election meeting. Directors re-elected include Roy J. Diwoky, Executive Vice President; Thomas W. Hughes, Financial Vice President; Robert L. Aycock, Vice President; Richard A. Colquette, Vice President; Milton C. Hoffman, Vice President; Harry S. Read, Vice President; Sam H. Casey, D. P. Hamilton and Frank R. Lutenbacher, Directors.

Officers also include Albin J. Ganier, Comptroller, Asa L. Reid, Treasurer, Preston L. Schowalter, Secretary, G. A. Thornbury and George P. Brown, Assistant Secretaries.

Mr. Pearson, who was elected to a newly created position, has been with Pan-Am since 1925. He has served as a Director of the New Orleans Credit Men's Association, as well as a Director of New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau and is also a member of the National Association of Credit Men and the National Petroleum Credit Association.

## Olin Industries Announces Election of Two Directors

F. T. Whited, Jr. and R. T. Moore of Shreveport, La., were elected directors of Olin Industries, Inc., it was announced recently by John M. Olin, president.

Mr. Whited was president of Frost Lumber Industries, Incorporated, at the time that company's assets were acquired by Olin Industries and Mr. Moore was a director of Frost at that time.

With Frost since 1920, Mr. Whited has been a prominent figure in the southern lumber industry and has been a prime mover in reforestation activities of the south. He grew up with the Frost company and is the son of F. T. Whited, one of the company's principal organizers.

Mr. Moore, one of the original incorporators of the Frost company, is prominently identified with the lumber and railroad industries of the south and has financial, real estate and office building interests in Shreveport. He is a director of the Kansas City Southern and Louisiana and Arkansas Railway and is a former director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

## Consumer Credit Ins. Assn. Names Woods, Chairman

Cecil Woods, president of Volunteer State Life Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected chairman of the board of the Consumer Credit Insurance Association at its first annual convention at Hot Springs, Va., on June 1. Dwight W. Hollenbeck, president of The Credit Life Insurance Co., Springfield, O., was elected president. Woods served as presi-

dent last year and Hollenbeck as a vice-president.

Elected vice-presidents were Arthur J. Cade, vice-president, Old Republic Credit Life Insurance Co., Chicago; T. Leslie Kizer, president, Central States Health & Accident Association, Omaha, Neb.; and Frank J. Scott, vice-chairman of the board, Bankers Security Life Insurance Society, New York City.

Miss Jean Brandt was re-elected secretary-treasurer in charge of the association's headquarters office in Chicago.

## Ludman Corp. Appoints Monroe to Sales Post

The appointment of A. G. "Al" Monroe as Sales Manager of the Aluminum Auto-Lok Window Sales Division was announced recently by Max Hoffman, president of the Ludman Corporation, Miami, Fla.

Mr. Monroe is well-known in the window industry, having been connected with the Ludman organization since 1945. For the past two years he has been District Manager of the Midwest office located in St. Louis, Missouri.

## American Wood Products Schedules Modernization

Installing latest type wood veneer-making and wirebound container equipment highlights a plant-wide modernization program marking "25 years of progress" for American Wood Products Corp., Marion, S. C., subsidiary of The American Box Co., Cleveland, Ohio, according to George H. Kubes, President.

Modern veneer processing equipment including two veneer-lathes and new high-speed wirebound stitchers have already considerably increased productive capacity. A new warehouse has been erected and acreage adjoining the plant was recently purchased for additional warehousing and lumber storage.

American Wood Products, managed by Robert L. Finan, Branch Manager, was founded in 1927 by the late John P. Kubes, Sr., early pioneer of modern-type wood containers, just 26 years after he formed the parent company in Cleveland which celebrated its 50th Anniversary last year. Administration is carried on by his sons, George H. Kubes, President; Henry S. Kubes, Vice-President; and John P. Kubes, Jr., Director of Package Research. A. R. Caputo is Sales Manager. Harry S. Suthreland, Plant Superintendent, is another well-known pioneer of wirebound containers.

## Farm & Ranch-Southern Agriculturist Names Carter

G. L. Carter, Jr. has been named Youth Editor of *Farm and Ranch-Southern*

*Agriculturist* according to an announcement by L. R. Neel, Senior Editor. Mr. Carter has been active in youth and farming activities in the South since his school days as a 4-H Club and FFA member.

Mr. Carter, former Assistant County Agent in 4-H Club work in Greene, Sumner, and Sullivan Counties, Tennessee, was graduated from the University of Tennessee with honors. While a college student, he was Managing Editor of the *Tennessee Farmer*, student publication of the University of Tennessee's College of Agriculture.

Administrative posts in farming organizations held by Mr. Carter included those of State President, Future Farmers of America; President, Tennessee Young Farmers and Homemakers, an older rural youth group; and President of the Board of Directors, Hamblen Farmers Cooperatives, Hamblen County, Tenn. He has also served as an ex-officio member of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Board of Directors and as a member of the Tennessee 4-H Citizens Committee. While a member of Future Farmers, he was honored by receiving the FFA American Farmers degree.

R. E. "Gene" Stevenson, former Youth Editor of *Farm and Ranch-Southern Agriculturist*, is now on active duty with the Navy.

## Humble Oil Building Compressor Station in Texas

A new gas compressor station and other facilities to process gas from the Pickton Field and to provide greater recovery of oil are being built by Humble Oil & Refining Company. Humble already operates a gas plant near Pickton, in Hopkins County, Tex.

The installation will be capable of processing an additional 30.6 million cubic feet of gas daily and injecting 28 mcf back into the ground so that more oil may be produced. The project is part of Humble's \$40,000,000 post-war program for conserving casinghead gas—that produced along with oil—and increasing oil recovery through the use of it.

Work on the project began in early May and is expected to be finished before the end of the year. Stearns-Roger Manufacturing Company of Denver, Colo., was awarded the construction contract. The compressor station and a new five-cottage employee camp will be four miles east of the existing Pickton Gas Plant.

Compressing gas and injecting it back underground to aid in oil production, a procedure called pressure maintenance, has already proved effective in the Pickton Field. It is currently being performed at the original Pickton plant, put into operation in 1949.

Since the original plant was built, the productive area of the Pickton Field, which lies in Hopkins and Franklin Counties in Northeast Texas, has more than doubled.

# NEW PRODUCTS

## Lumber Stacker

**Moore Dry Kiln Co., Jacksonville, Fla.**—A type stacker for the small, medium or large capacity mill, to fit individual needs and plant layout. The manufacturer claims the following advantages for this stacker: It improves stacking; making possible more uniform drying,



Moore Lumber Stacker

straighter lumber and less degrade. It handles full course widths of boards, thereby stopping expensive board-by-board hand method. It stacks stickered unit packages or kiln loads—end- or cross-piled. Its design flexibility allows stacking of pine or hardwoods—green or air dried—any thickness.

## New Mercury Switch

**Micro Switch, Freeport, Ill., a division of the Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Co.**—Newly designed mercury switches embedded in plastic potting compounds for added protection.

Although standard glass enclosed switches are sufficiently rugged for most jobs, there are many applications which require the additional protection given in this switch against mechanical shock, impact or other mechanical hazards.

## Automatic Cooling Balancer

**York Corporation, York, Pa.**—A new and important advancement in room air conditioning, modulation control. Described as a personal comfort balancer, this is said to be a dependable system capacity adjusting device for automatically preventing a room air conditioner from over-cooling when outdoor temperature drops.

Its operation is along these lines: A simple dial located on the cabinet of the unit permits the desired amount of cooling to be selected. After the air conditioner is started, modulation control automatically adjusts the cooling capacity to avoid over-cooling and maintain the selected comfort level.

## Resurfacing Unit

**Penn Tool & Machine Co., Danville, Ill.**—A new completely automatic welder and resurfacing unit, which is said to be

capable of fast low cost reclamation of track links, rollers, idlers, sheaves, etc.

Called Conservall by the manufacturer, the unit automatically welds or resurfaces any part of work piece requiring a horizontal pass. With the addition of a motor-driven, variable speed rotator, this unit will resurface any circular work.

The standard unit is 30 feet in length, being made up of three 10-foot sections. Each section is complete with work table, or trough, and rail for supporting the travel carriage and rack. The sections are matched and an assembly of two or more becomes a unit. Units can be made up of multiples of the standard section.

## Finisher

**Gasway Corporation, 6465 N. Ravenswood Road, Chicago 26, Ill.**—The new 32-B Gasway Rollacoat Finisher coats material up to 48" in width and 3" in thickness at speeds of 30' to 90' of linear travel per min. Higher or lower speeds available on special order.

The manufacturer attributes the ability of this coater to handle this wide range of materials and material sizes at varied speeds to the extreme flexibility of its Material Handling Kits. These six Accessory Kits make it possible to use this Basic Rollacoat Unit in practically any type of production coating line where flat material is finished and controlled thickness of coating is necessary.

## Push Valves

**King Engineering Corp., Box 520, Ann Arbor, Mich.**—The King Self-Closing Push Valve, for use in gas and air lines where manual control of an intermittent flow is required and where there must be no leakage through the valve or around the valve stem. Typical applications include use with hydrostatic gases and other instruments requiring a manually-controlled blast of air; use with single- and multiple-pressure test stands; blowing out or purging of gas or air lines; and use with processing operations requiring an occasional shot of gas or air.

The valve is opened by pressing a knob on the valve stem, and closes automatically when the knob is released. It has no compression packing and requires no adjustment, being sealed by neoprene O-rings. The O-rings are readily accessible by removing a nut and lifting out the valve stem. On breakdown test, the valve shows no leakage after 1,000,000 cycles of operation.

## Protective Film

**Atlas Mineral Products Co., Houston 1, Texas**—A new high-solids liquid Neoprene solution which can be readily brushed and cured at ordinary temperatures to form a thick resilient protective film. This coating has been designed spe-

cifically as an industrial maintenance coating with the object of producing a high quality coating of maximum thickness with a minimum amount of labor.

Neelium is freshly compounded with Accelerator and brush applied over a properly prepared surface primed with a Neoprene-base Primer.

Since Neelium is based on Neoprene, it is characterized by excellent resistance to acids, alkalies, oils, aliphatic hydrocarbons, sunlight and weathering. Unlike previously available low solids liquid Neoprene maintenance coatings, Neelium has a solids content of greater than 60 per cent.

## Safety Helmets

**Industrial Products Co., 2960 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia 33, Pa.**—A new line of fiberglass safety helmets and caps for use in mines, mills and on construction projects and other jobs where men are subject to the danger of falling material.

Scientifically designed for the variance in head shapes, allowing in all cases an adequate space between the head and the crown. This is important for providing a time interval for the head to roll with the blow when the helmet is struck.

This helmet fully meets all government test specifications, according to the manufacturer, including drop-ball, plumb bob, electrical and other requirements. The helmet weighs 12 ounces, the cap 10 ounces, both are fireproof and weather-proof.

## Fire Extinguisher

**Stop-Fire, Inc., 125 Ashland Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.**—The Redi-Flo, a new fast-flowing dry chemical fire extinguisher, designed to eliminate faulty operation due to clogging. The new unit contains Dri-Kem, which is claimed to be a new dry chemical developed after three years of research in the firm's laboratories.

The smooth flow chemical is obtained by introducing an exclusive additive



Redi-Flo Extinguisher

which coats the powder particles and forms a water resistant skin over each crystal. This, it is claimed, not only adds to the free-flowing qualities of the chemical, but also eliminates the necessity of large quantities of moisture proofing ingredients which normally cut the fire killing powder of an ordinary dry chemical.



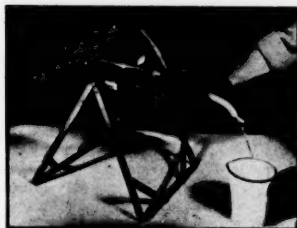
## Safe Pouring Method

**General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon St., Philadelphia 33, Pa.**

—A pouring spout and tilter that is said to provide a safe and easy method of pouring liquids into smaller containers.

Built on scientific lines, it is designed to prevent accidents and to save materials, caused by spilling, splashing and carelessness in pouring liquids into smaller containers.

A chain is provided—to hold the bottle in position when tilted. The cradle is



**GS Pouring Spout & Tilter**

made of steel. All members are riveted or welded to insure a strong and durable unit for this purpose.

The safety air vent pouring spout fits any size bottle and assures a smooth even flow without spurts or splashes. The unit is made of special acid-resistant rubber and plastic tubing for longer life.

## Micro Filming Camera

**Diebold, Inc., Canton 2, Ohio**—A compact portable and motorized microfilming camera, makes it possible for every size business to enjoy the operational savings offered by microfilming. In use for many years by the country's large corporations, insurance companies and financial institutions, microfilming has saved literally millions of dollars in record storage costs. For an example of these savings, over 7000 letters can be placed in one roll of film—and a four drawer letter file filled with microfilm can house the complete contents of an entire file room.

The new Flofilm camera eliminates all loading, threading and film handling through a unique magazine loading feature — enables completely inexperienced personnel to microfilm all types of copy.

## Coolant Pump Magnet

**Magnetool Division Multifinish Manufacturing Co., Dept. 432, 2114 Monroe Ave., Detroit 7, Mich.**—A highly recommended unit for tool room grinders and lathes, or for light production drilling and tapping. It is not for heavy production grinding. The powerful magnetic unit 1½" dia. by 8" long is easily suspended under pump intake in coolant

tank. All floating steel particles are trapped by the magnet instead of being pumped back into the system to damage work and tools.

The unit accumulates a mass of chips 4½" long and 1" thick around its entire circumference. Load is removed simply by pushing wiper ring to opposite end of tube.

## Automatic Mask Washer

**Conforming Matrix Corporation, 335 Toledo Factories Building, Toledo 2, Ohio**—A new machine, designed to eliminate the dangers and health hazards attendant to the washing of spray painting masks.

Open pan cleaning of the accumulated paint heretofore has been wasteful of the volatile solvent and caused a more rapid deterioration of its cleaning properties, in addition to the hand cleaning of masks consuming valuable properties, in addition to the hand cleaning of masks consuming valuable labor time. The scrubbing of masks with a brush, furthermore, frequently damaged the fine wire bridging which holds the free sections of some types of masks.

The Conforming Matrix automatic mask washer is said to eliminate all these troubles. It uses only 50 gallons of solvent while 40 non-clogging nozzles direct a powerful spray against both sides of the mask. Twenty to 25 wet coats of lacquer can usually be removed in two seconds, using acetone.

## Small Magnetic Chucks

**Hanchett Magna-Lock Corporation, Dept. 180, Big Rapids, Mich.**—Three new small electromagnet chucks have been added to the firm's line of magnetic chucks and devices.

These new magnetic chucks, sizes 5" x 10", 6" x 12", and 6" x 18", facilitate holding work pieces for hand sawing, scraping, layout, filing, welding, drilling, grinding and similar operations. The chucks are precision-built, are of all steel construction and operate on A.C. voltage. They have 22% more magnetic area, permitting pieces to be positively held to extreme edges of chuck. They are absolutely moisture proof and shock proof.

## Slide Changer

**GoldE Manufacturing Co., 1220 W. Madison St., Chicago 7, Ill.**—GoldE Manual Index 2x2 Slide Changer which fits all model GoldE Manumatics and most other 2x2 projectors, is now available at photographic dealers and camera shops throughout the country.

This Manual Index Changer is iden-

# NEW PRODUCTS

tical in construction, appearance and design to the Automatic Index Changer, but allows the operator to control all the action features manually. Like the Automatic Index, the Manual Index shows 40 slides in sequence, skips, repeats, selects, rejects, will go backward and forward—and utilize the unique GoldE Index Vis-A-File, the usable storage file.

## Terminal Block

**Curtis Development & Manufacturing Co., 3266 N. 33rd St., Milwaukee 16, Wis.**—A new terminal block, known as the Curtis "FTB," has been developed to satisfy the quick connect and disconnect requirements in experimental work.

It is very similar to the "FT" Block, widely used for sub-panel and chassis work. This new block is of the feed-thru type with solder or screw connections on one side and has provisions to receive banana plugs on the other. Banana plugs are not furnished with the "FTB" Block.

This new unit is factory assembled in any number from 1 to 16 terminals. Terminals are separately insulated and held permanently in a metal strip.

## Contact Wheel

**Chicago Rubber Co., 2620 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.**—A new type contact wheel with spare rubber tires that cut wheel replacement costs in half.

Designated the Universal type "T-54" contact wheel, it was developed by the Chicago company in conjunction with the leading manufacturers of coated abrasive products.

By drastically reducing the cost of contact wheel replacement, this development makes grinding with abrasive belts even more economical, the company said.



**Universal Model "T-54"**

The new wheel is expected to find wide use in both large and small shops since it will make it both possible and economical to have a complete assortment of "tires" on hand with a wide variety of surfaces for different grinding operations. Thus the new wheel is said to provide maximum versatility at minimum expense.

(Continued on page 54)

# NEW PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 53)

## Filters

**Marvel Engineering Co., 627 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 8, Ill.**—Marvel Synclinal Filters used in hydraulic and other low-pressure oil recirculating systems, are now produced for filtering water. Adapting all models for water use is the result of many requests.

Sump type available in capacities from 5 to 100 G.P.M. and the line type from 5



Marvel Synclinal Filter

to 50 G.P.M. Monel mesh sizes from coarse 30 to fine 200. No changes have been made in the basic design. Line types still operate in any position and may be serviced without disturbing pipe connections.

Both pump and line types may be disassembled, cleaned and reassembled on the spot by any workman.

## Power Steer Booster

**The Air-O-Matic Power Steer Corporation, 24 Noble Court, N.W., Cleveland 13, Ohio**—A low cost, fully automatic, compressed air-operated Power Steer Booster to provide easier, safe steering of trucks, tractors, moto-cranes, off-the-road and heavy road construction equipment, military, and other specialized vehicles.

The device aids vehicle steering and can be adjusted by operator at instrument panel to give desired amount of steering assist for any load, condition of road, speed or any combination of these variables.

The compact, self-contained, lightweight Power Steer Booster is constructed mainly of anodized aluminum. It utilizes compressed air for its power. It requires few fittings for easy and quick installation on old or new vehicles without altering or removing any part of the steering mechanism.

One end of Booster is fastened to a stationary member of vehicle. The other end

of the accessory is attached to a movable part of the steering linkage (pitman arm, drag link, tie rod, etc.). Only one air line is needed. The device requires no oiling, and can't jam or freeze. Maintenance cost is said to be low because there are no reservoirs to fill, no expensive pumps to replace, no fluid to leak away.

## Folding Stock Rack

**Equipment Manufacturing, Inc., 21550 Hoover Road, Detroit 5, Mich.**—A folding type stock rack with no detached or loose parts.

The rack is constructed of welded square steel tubing. Nesting caps on the feet make it possible to stack the loaded racks in production, storage and shipping.

Although developed for unit handling of sizable stampings, parts, etc., the rack is designed so that a solid floor can be laid for the handling of bulk goods.

Principal advantage of the collapsible feature is conservation of space and elimination of loose parts. With the end frames raised, patented telescoping tubular inserts provide positive locking. A simple lift control on each end frame permits quick folding. With the end frames folded down, empty racks can be return-shipped at low cost.

## Hydraulic Lift

**Big Joe Manufacturing Co., 184 N. Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill.**—A new model hydraulic lift is designed to ease the movement of heavy loads over rough uneven floors and other surfaces.

Loads up to 750 pounds are raised or lowered by easy "Step-on-It" pedal pressure. To make horizontal movement of the loaded lift similarly easy, the new Big Joe Model 14S Platform Lift is equipped with heavy duty, dual ball bearing, 6-inch diameter swivel casters that take humps, holes or depressions in stride.

Aside from slight modifications to accommodate these large casters, the new Big Joe is similar to the popular Model 14 with 3-inch casters. Both have 10-inch solid rubber rear wheels and positive locking safety brakes.

## Materials Handling Unit

**Phillips Mine & Mill Supply Co., 2359 Jane St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa.**—The Erect-A-Pallet, a new materials handling development.

This all steel unit can be used in a variety of ways: as a flat pallet—as a four, three or two-sided materials handling box—as a pallet with stakes for handling and transporting angle iron and similar long items.

Featuring an all-welded construction, the Erect-A-Pallet is composed of three

basic sections: (1) a heavy-duty, 8-way-entry pallet for fork or pallet lift truck use, (2) four strong corner stakes and (3) sides of heavy gauge corrugated steel, which slide in corner stakes.

Carrying capacity of the unit is 4000 lbs.; tiering capacity is 16,000 lbs.

## Pneumatic Vise

**Production Devices, Inc., Whitehall, N. Y.**—Improved Model S-7 Airlox Pneumatic Vise. The air operated wedge, with levers, gives a grip on the work of 100 times air line pressure.

The new wider vise body contour with thickened side walls, results in a much more rugged and rigid vise.

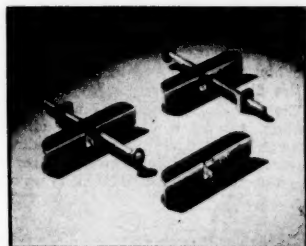
A brand new recently patented Airlox feature in this vise is the chip-plate-and-felt installation, which reduces maintenance on the vise to a minimum. The chip plate rides in a slot in the vise bed, and moves with the movable jaw. Felts are recessed into the movable jaw castings, so that they act as wipers on the vise bed, and also into the fixed jaw casting over the chip plate. This effectively keeps small chips and dirt from clogging the movable jaw, and from getting into the vise mechanism.

Cross keyways are now furnished in the faces of the jaw castings, with a dowel hole in the keyway center, for positive alignment of the false jaw faces.

The Airlox Model S-7 Vise can be actuated hydraulically from a motor driven hydraulic circuit, or from a separate motor driven hydraulic unit, when equipped with a special hydraulic cylinder at additional cost.

## Toggle Bolt Assembly

**Super-Grip Anchor Bolt Co., Inc., 3333 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.**—A new type toggle bolt which is said to offer three distinct advantages not previously obtainable. These 3-in-1 toggle bolts may be installed with either the head of the bolt outside the wall or with the nut outside the wall and the toggles may be pur-



3-In-1 Toggle Bolt Assembly

chased separately and used with any bolt.

These features make possible reduced inventories because the toggle bolt is reversible in the head and provides flexibility not previously possible, according to the manufacturer. The toggle head is available from stock for bolt diameters from 1/4 inch up to 1/2 inch.





## She's dialing California from Englewood, N. J.

★ An entirely new kind of Long Distance service is now being tried in Englewood, New Jersey.

Ten thousand telephone customers in that city now dial their own calls to certain distant points.

It's easy to do and faster. Just by dialing two or three more digits than on a local call, they can reach any one of eleven million telephones in and around twelve cities from coast to coast.

This new way of putting through Long Distance calls is another example of the way Bell System people are constantly planning and building to provide you with better telephone service.

First comes the idea. Next the inventing, manufacturing and trial in actual use. Then, as soon as possible, the extension of the improved service to more and more people.

**HELPFUL HINT** — Keep a list of Long Distance numbers handy beside your telephone. Out-of-town calls go through faster when you Call By Number.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**



## "Free State Mariner" Launched By Bethlehem at Sparrows Point

The first of five high speed cargo vessels being built at Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard for the United States Maritime Administration was launched on Thursday, May 29.

These ships are part of the \$350,000,000 program of cargo vessel construction which marks the first time since World War II that the Government has embarked on a large scale ship replacement project.

The vessel was christened the "Free State Mariner" by Mrs. R. W. Williams, wife of the vice-chairman of the Federal Maritime Board. The launching was attended by Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Chairman of the Maritime Board and Maritime Administrator, and other officials of the Maritime Administration. Admiral Cochrane was particularly active in assuring inauguration of the Mariner replacement program, which forms a vital and major part of the present ship construction in the United States, so essential to maintaining the operating efficiency of the American ship construction yards and the Merchant Marine.

The Mariners are designed for an operating speed of twenty knots. They will be faster than any other type of cargo ship in existence. They have overall dimensions of 560 foot length and 76 foot beam, with deadweight capacity of 12,900 tons and will rank among the world's largest and fastest cargo vessels. The ship's power plant is designed for 17,500 horsepower at maximum efficiency and 19,250 continuous operating horsepower.

In addition to the high speed and outstanding power plant and the fine body lines associated with it, a number of other notable features are incorporated, reflecting the Maritime Administration's intention to make these vessels the best of their kind for peace-time operation and for defense purposes. One of these features is the cargo handling gear, which is intended to accelerate cargo handling under all probable conditions.

All Mariner class vessels are being christened with nicknames of the states of our nation. With their features of the most up-to-date design, these vessels will carry the American flag to the forefront of the world-wide competitive dry cargo market.

The keel of the vessel was laid at the Sparrows Point Yard of Bethlehem's Baltimore Shipbuilding District on September 4, 1951, and delivery is expected this coming September.

## Alabama State Docks Expect 1952 to be Banner Year

With all facilities operating on a near-capacity basis, indications are that 1952 will be a banner year for Alabama State Docks.

Jerry P. Turner, general manager of the docks, reveals that April, 1952, has "produced more general shipping activity at Alabama State Docks than any month since October, 1947. April, 1952, with a total of 294,203 net tons of inbound and outbound cargo exceeded the April, 1951 total by 23,979 net tons."

The docks general manager indicated that Mobile's shipping activities have been world-wide in scope with 75 vessels sailing from the port and dropping anchor at 111 ports throughout the world. These vessels represented 25 different shipping lines from among approximately sixty lines with sailings to and from Mobile.

One of the greatest assets to the docks is the recently completed \$3,500,000 grain elevator now in operation. This new facility operated by the Alabama Grain Elevator Co., has already loaded ships with wheat for India and Greece and with this new grain service, Turner has pointed out that agricultural shipments are expected to more than triple within the year.

At the shipside cold storage plant, the only shipside facility of its kind on the Gulf Coast, the giant refrigeration units are kept filled with vegetables, poultry, desiccated coconut, butter, milk, seafoods, and other foodstuffs which are

continually moving through the port.

The State Docks terminal railway is running eight engines on a 24-hour basis and handling approximately 9,000 cars of freight per month.

The State Docks cotton warehouse has handled 37,000 bales of cotton during the period from August, '51 through April, '52 and this is in addition to a considerable amount of compressed cotton which is handled directly through the docks for export.

At the bulk material handling plant of Alabama State Docks, thousands of tons of iron, manganese and bauxite ores, nitrate of soda, coal, coke and other bulk materials are handled each month.

In the past four months, 13,143 crates and boxes have been manufactured for handling loose fire brick and ferro-silicon shipped into port. Plans for this crating service at the docks include crating of truck bodies, automobiles and machinery. At the present time, crating of bottles for shipment is a fast-growing project.

The Docks also operates a barreling plant for handling of edible oils and other liquids pumped from tank cars. Coke and other materials are sacked at the Docks.

Seventy-three different out-bound commodities and fifty-two inbound commodities were shipped through State Docks during April to and from domestic and foreign markets.

## Carolina P&L Bids For New Industries

Accenting its efforts to bring new industry to its service area, Carolina Power & Light Company has made industrial and agricultural development a full-time job under direct supervision of a vice president.

The announcement was made recently by Louis V. Sutton, president of CP&L. He said S. Paul Vecker, a vice president, will devote his efforts toward securing new industries.

Full responsibility for sales activities of the company were shifted to Hugh G. Isley, the general sales manager.

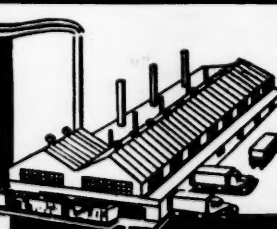
"The company wishes to place greater emphasis on its efforts to bring new industries into the enlarged area in the Carolinas, consisting of approximately 30,000 square miles, which the company now serves," Sutton said in a letter to all department heads. "This seems to be of the greatest importance to the company and to the area."

"In order to more effectively accomplish what is desired, Mr. S. P. Vecker, a vice president of the company, has been placed in charge of the company's industrial and agricultural development. In addition to his principal duties in securing new industries, Mr. Vecker will assist the president from time to time in special assignments of importance."

"Mr. Hugh G. Isley, our general sales manager, has been placed in full charge of our sales department and its activities and will report direct to the president of the company."

**ECONOMICAL  
RELIABLE**

**YOUR SOURCE  
OF SUPPLY FOR QUALITY  
METALS SINCE 1907**



**HYMAN VIENER  
& SONS**

1000 N. 10th St., Richmond, Va.  
P. O. BOX 171 • RICHMOND, VA.

**ALUMINUM • BABBITTS • BRASS &  
BRONZE INGOTS • PIG LEAD • COPPER  
ALLOYS • SOLDER • TYPE • ZINC**

Write c/o Dept. Mill Today.

## Connors Steel Company Opens Two New Offices in South

To better serve its customers in the Atlanta area Connors Steel Company, Division of H. K. Porter Company, Inc., Birmingham, has opened a new sales office at Room 103, 1145 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia.

The establishment of this office is in line with Connors' policy of expanding and improving its services to its many customers in this area.

Mr. William J. Califf, Jr., will be in charge of the new office and will handle sales of all products manufactured by Connors. Mr. Califf has been associated with Connors in its sales department for many years.

Connors has also established a branch sales office at Goodman House, 777 Court Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee to provide better service to its many customers in this growing industrial area.

In the announcement Mr. B. C. Blake, Vice President and General Manager of Connors, stated that the opening of the branch is the latest move in Connors' continuing effort to expand and improve its services to the Memphis area.

The sales office will be managed by Mr. Willis C. Hagan who has many years experience in Connors' sales department.

## Lumber Drying Clinic Scheduled for Black Mt., N. C.

Nationally known wood seasoning experts of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., will conduct a 6-day clinic in modern lumber drying methods July 7-12 at the plant of the Morgan Manufacturing Co., Inc., at Black Mountain, N. C. for southern, eastern, and midwestern dry-kiln operators and lumber products manufacturers.

## Port Houston Customs At Record High in April

An all-time record in customs collections at the Port of Houston for a single month was established during April when duties paid amounted to \$1,364,703, according to Sam D. W. Low, collector of customs.

The April total exceeded the previous high in July, 1951, by more than \$277,000, Mr. Low said.

The collector pointed out that the increase in collections could be attributed largely to an increased flow of merchandise. Part of it, he added, was due to higher prices.

Collections for the fiscal year thus far show that the port will surpass those for the previous year. Since July 1, 1951, beginning of the fiscal year, collections total \$10,000,180 as compared with \$6,279,496 for the corresponding period in the past fiscal year.

Steel and steel pipe, crude oil, and bur-lap were among the major dutiable items handled during the past month.



**protect it with**

**DIXISTEEL-QUALITY**

# hot-dip galvanizing

**FOR CASTINGS • FABRICATED PARTS  
PIPE • TANKS • STRIPS • BARS**

**Up to 24 x 3 x 3 Feet\***



Manufacturers, fabricators, and users of steel products are all finding hot-dip galvanizing the answer to many common problems.

Manufacturers and fabricators are using our facilities to improve their products—give them greater sales appeal, longer-lasting qualities.

Users of steel products know from long experience that hot-dip galvanizing *alone* gives positive protection against rust and corrosion—adds years of life.

Find out how little this superior service costs. Send us complete details of materials, including full dimensions, and we'll gladly give you a quotation.

**SCRAPPY SAVE!**

**AID DEFENSE**

**MORE SCRAP**

**TODAY...**

**MORE STEEL**

**TOMORROW**



\*Single-dip size—Larger sizes by double-dipping.

**Atlantic Steel Company**

ATLANTA, GEORGIA • EMERSON 3841

## Port of New Orleans Lists Tonnage Increases

The Port of New Orleans showed tonnage increases in 1951 of some principal exports of as much as 104%. E. H. Lockenberg, general manager, announced recently. Lockenberg based his report on U. S. Dept. of Commerce statistics. He stressed the fact that the report was based on principal commodities only, including such primary staples as coffee, sugar, molasses and crude rubber.

The port, Lockenberg said, continues to rank first in the nation in imports of sugar, molasses and unmanufactured wood; second in jute, hemp and sisal, burlap and jute bagging, bananas and coffee; third in bauxite ore; and fourth in crude rubber and copra. He added the port was first in the country in exports during 1951 of corn and wheat flour; second port exporting cotton, vegetable oils and fats and agricultural machinery; third in brick and tiles; fourth in autos, trucks and busses; fifth in lube oil, greases and sulphur; and sixth in wheat exports.

## N&W to Build Additional Locomotives, Freight Cars

An additional 15 modern coal-burning switching locomotives and 2,025 freight cars have been authorized for construction by the Norfolk and Western Rail-

way, it was announced in mid-May. Total cost will be in excess of thirteen and one-half million dollars.

The class S1a switchers will be identical to another group of fifteen now being built in the road's Roanoke, Va. Shops. The freight car order includes 500 all-steel box cars. All but the box cars will be built in the company's shops at Roanoke and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Construction of the new switchers will begin next December upon completion of the present order. When the 15 are finished the N. & W. will own 75 engines of this type. They are numbered in the 200's and have 8-0-0 wheel arrangements. Each has a tractive effort of 62,932 pounds, cast steel bed frames and oil lubrication of the driver journals. The engines' comparatively small drivers combined with high tractive effort have made for more efficient yard operation since the first of this type was acquired two years ago. They are replacing older switchers which were originally designed for road operation, and will have lower maintenance cost and higher availability. Construction of the engines continues the N. & W.'s policy of operating home-built coal-burning steam engines.

The 500 all-steel box cars of the B8 class are being built for the railroad by the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company for completion of delivery in the fall. Each 40 feet long, they are similar to another group of 500 recently placed in service.

The 1,000 70-ton all-purpose gondola

cars are 46 feet long inside with sides four and one-half feet high. The sides will be high enough to be handled by the coal dumpers on N. & W. piers at Lamberts Point, Norfolk, but may be utilized for many other bulk commodities.

The 500 50-ton gondolas are the same length but have three-foot sides. These cars are easier to unload manually and are particularly adapted for sand, gravel, limestone and steel.

The 25 flat cars are the first to be built by the railway in several years. They are of 70-ton capacity and have cast steel underframes.

The N. & W.'s Roanoke Shops are currently making heavy repairs to coal cars, a program which should last until October, 1953. The Portsmouth shops are turning out a lot of 2,000 previously authorized new coal cars which should be completed in April, 1953. The new gondola and flat cars will be built after those dates.

## C&P Telephone Plans Expansion of Facilities

Expenditures of \$364,000 for the improvement and expansion of telephone facilities to meet growing communications needs in Maryland were authorized last month by the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City.

An expenditure of \$131,800 was approved for the installation of a toll cable between Salisbury and Snow Hill. The cable will provide additional circuits on the Baltimore-Ocean City, Ocean City-Salisbury, Berlin-Salisbury, Baltimore-Onancock, Onancock-Salisbury, Pocomoke-Salisbury and Salisbury-Snow Hill toll routes.

The expansion of toll cable facilities and provision of additional long distance circuits from Gaithersburg to Washington, Gaithersburg to Poolesville and Washington to Poolesville was approved at a cost of \$97,000.

Expenditures totaling \$30,000 were authorized for the installation of additional equipment in the company's central offices at Gaithersburg and Denton.

The expansion of outside plant facilities and extension of rural lines between Bel Air and Kalmia was approved at a cost of \$16,500. The project involves the placing of 82 poles, 25 single miles of aerial wire and 1.7 miles of aerial cable.

## Boiler Modernization Completed At Birmingham Paper Company

Modernization of the boiler system at the Birmingham Paper Company plant, Birmingham, Ala., has been completed by The Rust Engineering Company, of Birmingham and Pittsburgh.

New facilities were installed providing for gas firing instead of coal; and boiler feedwater, steam and condensate systems were thoroughly modernized. Corrugating machinery was also relocated.

# STEEL BUILDINGS



*"The Biggest Building for the Littlest Money the Quickest"*

# QUONSET or HOLSTEEL

STANDARD or MADE-TO-ORDER

- Delivered • Delivered and Erected
- or Delivered, Erected and Insulated

For Details, Contact

**HOLSTON STEEL STRUCTURES**

P. O. Box 422

BRISTOL, TENN.

Phone South 3610

## Foreign Commerce at Baltimore Gains in Volume and Value

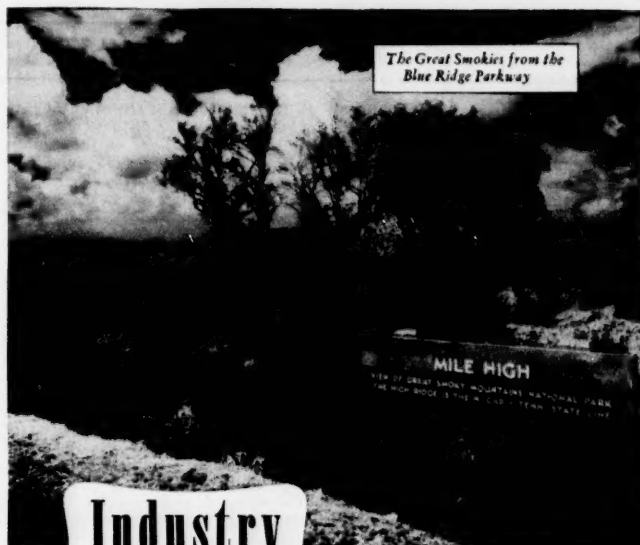
A significant study prepared by John Weber, District Manager for the U. S. Department of Commerce, for the months of December 1951 and 1950 shows Baltimore gaining not only in the percentage of U. S. overseas commerce handled, but in the value of that commerce as well. Mr. Weber's study dealt with imports and exports handled at Baltimore in the closing month of the two years, these being the latest periods for which comparable data is available. It revealed that Baltimore was handling 13.8 per cent of the total volume of imports received into the United States during that test period as compared with 11.15 per cent of the imports received by the country in 1950. This gain of nearly 2 per cent is indicative of the growing position of the Port. In December of 1950 Baltimore's percentage of the country's imports in value was 4.12. In the corresponding month of 1951 the Port's percentage of value had increased to 5.22 per cent.

The largest import tonnage gains were reported in iron ore and concentrates which rose from 41 per cent in December 1950 to 50.5 per cent in 1951, and non-metallic minerals, petroleum and petroleum products, which increased from 20.2 per cent to 25.4 per cent. In dollar value, inbound shipments of vegetable food products and beverages recorded the greatest gain, advancing from 18.8 per cent of the country's total in December 1950 to 24 per cent in December 1951. Lead, tin, zinc, ore and concentrates and manufactures rose from 1.59 per cent to 7.4 per cent, while the value of iron ore and concentrates increased from 5.3 per cent to 8.5 per cent in the two periods.

In export trade the Port was shown as handling 9.25 per cent of the volume of such shipments from the country in December 1951 compared with 6.26 per cent in December 1950, a gain of almost 3 per cent. The dollar value of export traffic was placed at 5.35 per cent in the closing month of 1951 against 4.34 per cent in the corresponding month of 1950.

Except for overseas shipments of coal and coke which registered a volume gain from 16 per cent in December 1950 to 59.62 per cent in 1951, only slight percentage increases occurred in practically all other commodity group classifications.

However, these reveal that while the percentage figures are indicative of the Port's relative position in handling the export commerce of the nation, they are somewhat misleading. A number of the commodity classifications show substantial tonnage increases for the Port between the two months, although only small percentage gains were registered in its share of such exports from the country as a whole. This is also the case in some instances where declines occurred in the percentage of the nation's total handled at Baltimore.

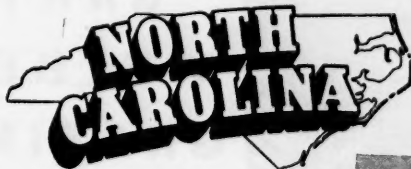


## Industry with sights set high

..... will find North Carolina's ACCESSIBLE ISOLATION offers unique advantages for plant location. Here, miles of breathing space are still close to markets, labor and materials.

There's breathing space, too, for personnel to live and play in a VARIETY VACATIONLAND where happy hours mean more productive hours.

For a list of available sites and industrial buildings and other detailed information, communicate with PAUL KELLY, Department of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, N. C.



### Free - NEW VACATION GUIDE

STATE TRAVEL BUREAU		
Room 44 Raleigh, North Carolina		
Please send my free "Variety Vacationland."		
NAME _____		
PLEASE PRINT		
ADDRESS _____		
CITY _____	ZONE _____	STATE _____



100 PAGES  
200 PICTURES



## FINANCIAL NOTES

The board of directors of **International Minerals & Chemical Corporation** has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share on the common stock of the corporation and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share on the 4% cumulative preferred stock, both dividends payable June 30, 1952, to stockholders of record June 20, 1952.

Board of Directors of **Reo Motors, Inc.**, on May 20 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share payable June 14, 1952 to stockholders of record May 31, 1952. Present officers were re-elected at this meeting.

This action followed the company's annual meeting of stockholders at which the directors were re-elected. Miss Mary E. Gallagher, Director of Personnel for the Springfield (Mass.) Newspapers was elected to her first full term on the Board, having been elected on April 21 to fill the vacancy resulting from the death of Sherman H. Bowles.

**Joseph S. Sherer, Jr.**, Reo President, told the stockholders at the annual meeting, that a continuation of the present rate would indicate a \$150,000,000 sales volume for Reo this year. April business was "at least as good" as the first quarter rate both profit and volume-wise, he declared.

A \$150,000,000 sales year would constitute an all-time high for the company.

Dividends were declared May 19 on the preferred and common stock of **Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation**.

The company's board of directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$  on the preferred stock. It is payable June

15, 1952, to holders of record at the close of business May 31. A dividend of 50 cents per share was declared on the common stock which will be payable June 30 to holders of record May 31.

**Allegheny Ludlum** has 1,627,169 shares of common stock and 81,346 shares of preferred stock now outstanding.

Net profit of **United States Rubber Company** for the first three months of 1952 was \$6,247,733 or 94 cents a share, compared with \$9,076,755 or \$1.47 a share in the first quarter of 1951, according to a report to stockholders released for publication recently.

Net earnings on the common stock were adjusted for the first quarter of both years to give effect to the increased number of shares resulting from a recent 3-for-1 split of the stock.

Consolidated net sales for the first quarter were \$220,518,963, compared with \$211,930,849 in the first quarter of 1951.

The report listed \$19,142,704 for federal and foreign income taxes and for renegotiation of defense business, compared with \$23,289,241 last year. Current assets were \$373,677,691 compared with \$297,406,070 a year ago. Liabilities were \$173,109,367 compared with \$126,157,539. The long-term debt, including \$25,000,000 of promissory notes in 1952, was listed as \$102,724,000 compared with \$77,744,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1951.

**Republic Steel Corporation** has reported consolidated net income for the first quarter of 1952 of \$11,759,513. This is 4 per cent below net income for the first quarter of 1951 and 29 per cent be-

low first quarter net income in 1950.

The declining net income came in the face of the highest quarterly steel production Republic has ever had. During the first three months of this year, 2,419,710 tons of steel ingots were poured by Republic furnaces.

Net income per share of common stock amounted to \$1.92 during the first quarter as against \$2.01 in the first quarter of 1951 and \$2.75 in the same quarter in 1950. Provision for Federal income taxes of \$22,300,000 was made in the quarter—almost double the net income.

Republic earned 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents on each dollar of sales during the first quarter of 1952 as against 4.7 cents in the same period in 1951.

**American Potash & Chemical Corporation** reported net earnings for the first quarter of 1952 amounting to \$392,436, compared with \$657,757 for the same quarter of 1951, which was the highest sales quarter in the company's history, according to an announcement by Peter Colefax, president, at the annual stockholders' meeting held recently.

After allowance for preferred dividends, earnings on the Class A and B stocks were 62 cents per share for the first quarter of 1952, compared with \$1.12 per share in the same quarter in 1951.

Sales amounted to \$4,308,200, a decrease of \$560,536, or 11.5 per cent below the record high of last year. Sales reflected the reduced requirements by consumers of certain of the company's products. As the quarter progressed, however, there was some recovery in the levels of demand and present prospects are that this will be maintained in the second quarter of 1952.

The **Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company's** consolidated net earnings for the first quarter of 1952 amounted to \$617,400 or \$1.01 per share as compared with \$856,234, or \$1.40 per share for the corresponding period in 1951, it is stated in the interim financial report to stockholders.

The decrease in earnings occurred despite a 10.2 per cent increase in net sales which for the first quarter of 1952 amounted to \$25,087,152 as compared with \$22,764,333 for the same quarter in 1951. It was explained in the statement that the decrease in profit was due chiefly to increase in the costs of material and labor without compensating increases in the sales prices of Yale & Towne products.

The volume of incoming business during the first quarter of 1952 was reported at approximately the same level as the fourth quarter of 1951. The Company's backlog of orders at March 31, 1952 amounted to approximately \$33,000,000 which was a slight increase over the backlog at the same date in 1951.



## GARY WELDED GRATING

Send for attractive paper-weight sample, which is yours for the asking. Catalogues upon request.

Square edge bars for safe footing.  
Hexagonal cross bars for neat appearance.

**Gary-Riveted Grating :: Gary Stair Treads**

**STANDARD STEEL SPRING COMPANY**

Open Steel Floor Grating Division

2700 East Fifth Avenue, Gary, Indiana



## WHO'S WHERE

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. has announced the following appointments effective June 1:

**Mr. F. B. Phelps**, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, Norfolk, Va.

**Mr. W. B. Culpeper**, General Freight Agent, Norfolk, Va., succeeding Mr. Phelps.

**John J. Clemens** of Houston, Texas has recently joined the magnesium sales group in the Houston office of **The Dow Chemical Company**, W. S. Loose, Magnesium Department sales manager announced.

Clemens is a 1942 graduate of Rice University in Houston with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering. He served for 4 years in the Navy as a Lieutenant on a destroyer. Upon his release from the service, he joined the Cargill Company, a printing and stationery firm, where he served as treasurer.

He was employed by The Dow Chemical Company in September, 1951 and has been assigned to the Houston office after completing the Dow sales training course.

**Richard K. Morse** has recently joined the magnesium sales group in the St. Louis office of the Company.

Morse is a 1948 graduate of Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering. Prior to this time he served with the combat engineers for 3 years in World War II. After graduation from college, Morse worked in the sales department of Linde Air Products where his work included technical and promotional writing.

He joined Dow in November 1951 and has been assigned to the St. Louis sales office after completing the Dow sales training course.

A new assistant traffic manager, **G. B. Perry** of Amarillo, has been appointed to the staff of the **Houston Port and Traffic Bureau** in a step to expand and improve the Bureau's services to customers of the Port of Houston, prospective shippers and bureau subscribers.

Mr. Perry, manager of the traffic department of the Amarillo Chamber of Commerce the past two years, will assume his new duties in Houston July 1, according to **W. S. Bellows**, chairman of the Bureau's Board of Directors.

Mr. Perry is a native of Mangum, Oklahoma and attended the University of New Mexico. He was associated with the Santa Fe Railroad for 14 years and served as chief rate clerk in El Paso until 1950. Mr. Perry is a member of the National Industrial Traffic League, a director of the Texas and Southwestern Industrial Traffic Leagues and is an executive board member of the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board. In 1951 he was

chairman of the Traffic Committee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce.

**John P. Ramsey** succeeds **Mr. Hugh L. Coats** as Sales Manager of **Flexible Steel Lacing Co., Chicago**, manufacturer of conveyor and transmission belt fasteners. Mr. Coats' many friends in the U.S.A. and Canada, whom he has contacted during his 38 years as sales manager, will be interested in knowing that he is continuing his work as Secretary and Director of the company.

**John Ramsey**, well grounded in sales and sales management, has been gradually assuming the responsibilities of his new office during the past four years. For several years before that he represented Flexible Steel Lacing Co. in the New York and New England area. Prior to that, and following his graduation from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John had eight years of sales work with the Lannom Manufacturing Co.

Promotion of **Robert Lange** to head their Washington, D. C. office is announced by **Philip Hill**, general sales manager of **Hyster Company**, manufacturer of industrial lift trucks and tractor equipment.

A veteran Hyster man, Lange has been with the company 11 years, with extensive experience in the factory shops, inspection and purchasing departments. As manager of the Washington office he will handle the company's sales to the various government agencies in the nation's capital.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.



Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.



Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

### ANTHRACITE

Hazel Brook—Premium Lehigh  
Raven Run—Premium Mahanoy  
Cross Creek—First Grade Lehigh

Our engineering service, available upon application, and long and varied experience is your assurance of the Right Coal—Properly Applied.

## General Coal Company

123 SOUTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

CABLE ADDRESS, GENCO

### Branches:

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.  
NEW YORK

BUFFALO  
NORFOLK

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CINCINNATI  
PITTSBURGH

## BUSINESS NOTES

To provide better service and deliveries to the Cincinnati industrial area **Quaker Rubber Corporation, Division of H. K. Porter Company, Inc., Philadelphia**, has established a branch warehouse and sales office at **430 South Mill Street, Lockland 15, Cincinnati, Ohio**.

The establishment of this stock-carrying branch warehouse is the latest step towards Quaker's goal of expanding its distribution facilities to cover all important industrial areas throughout the country. In this way Quaker can provide prompt service and deliveries on its complete line of industrial rubber products, including rubber conveyor and transmission belting, hose, packing and miscellaneous molded rubber products.

The new branch is under the supervision of **W. W. Hutchinson**, who formerly covered the Toledo territory.

The following executive changes were announced by the **Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. and York, Pa.**

**H. A. Gardner** was elected chairman of the board, filling the vacancy created by the recent death of **Earl D. Power**. Mr. Gardner is senior partner of the law firm of Gardner, Carton and Douglas, with offices in Chicago.

**H. B. Spackman**, Lyon's president, was elected chief executive officer.

**J. M. Olesen**, Lyon's general sales manager, was elected a vice president.

Following the annual stockholders meeting, the election of **H. F. Sadler** to the Lyon board of directors was announced by Mr. Spackman. Mr. Sadler is vice president in charge of sales of the United States Gypsum Company, Chicago.

**Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company** has announced the election of **W. Kenneth Menke** to the newly created post of vice president in charge of chemicals.

Mr. Menke in his new post will be in charge of the general administration of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical's rapidly expanding chemical activities.

Before he recently joined Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical, Mr. Menke had been

with **Monsanto Chemical Company** for 17 years in various operating, research and administrative positions, the most recent having been director of Monsanto's development department.

Mr. Menke received his degrees in chemistry and chemical engineering from Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Appointment of **Wear Associates, 4016 Colgate Avenue, Dallas 5, Texas**, as representatives in the Northern Texas area for **Colonial Broach Company, Box 37, Harper Station, Detroit 13, Michigan**, manufacturers of broaching machines and equipment and **Colonial Bushings, Inc. of 31780 Groesbeck Highway, Fraser, Michigan**, producers of drill jig bushings has been announced by Mr. Ralph Lagerfeldt, Executive Vice. Pres. of both Detroit companies.

Purchase of 92.8 per cent of the stock of **Republic Stamping and Enameling Co., Canton, O.**, by **Ekco Products Company** was announced May 21 by Arthur Keating, chairman of Ekco's board of directors.

Keating said Republic, which in 1951 made and sold more than \$3,000,000 worth of enameled kitchen utensils and other products, will be operated as an Ekco subsidiary. Manufacture of the firm's present products will be continued, he said, and its sales and production personnel will be absorbed into the Ekco organization.

New Ekco products, currently in the planning stage, are scheduled to be made in Republic's modern 400,000 sq. ft. plant in Canton, which is also expected to help meet the parent company's increasing needs for both civilian and defense manufacturing facilities.

Republic becomes the seventeenth unit in the Ekco organization. Ekco is the world's largest manufacturer of housewares.

Announcement was made May 20 by the **American Steel Warehouse Association, Inc., Cleveland**, of the election of

**Harold B. Ressler** as chairman of the executive committee to serve for the 1952-53 term. He is a director of the Association and had been a member of the committee for some time. He was its first president in 1934-35.

Mr. Ressler is chairman of the executive committee of **Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc.**, large steel warehousing organization operating plants in 15 cities over the country and maintaining executive offices in Chicago. He is on the board of both Ryerson and the Inland Steel Company, Chicago.

### MERCROID

*The Choice of Experienced Engineers*



IT'S THE MERCURY SWITCH THAT DISTINGUISHES MERCROID FROM THE AVERAGE LINE OF CONTROLS

# 1ST

IN—



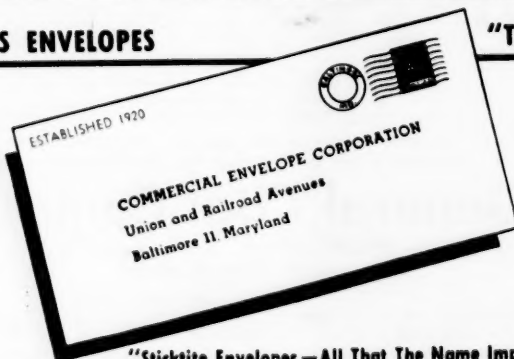


QUALITY  
 ACCURACY  
 DURABILITY  
 PERFORMANCE  
 EASY INSTALLATION  
 SAFETY FEATURES  
 QUICK ADJUSTMENTS  
 SIMPLIFIED WIRING  
 UNFAILING SERVICE

WRITE FOR CATALOG 200—BLANK  
 RETURN THE FOLLOWING  
**THE MERCROID CORPORATION**  
 4201 BELMONT AVE. CHICAGO 41, ILL.

## BUSINESS ENVELOPES

•  
GOOD  
ENVELOPES  
ARE JUST  
GOOD  
BUSINESS  
•



"Sticktite Envelopes—All That The Name Implies"

## "TAILOR MADE"

- ANY SIZE
- ANY STYLE
- ANY GRADE
- COMMERCIAL
- OFFICIAL
- WINDOW
- POSTAGE SAVER
- CATALOG
- COIN
- BARONIAL



# NEW PLANTS

(Continued from page 14)

**SPARTANBURG**—Southern Iron & Metal Co., Inc., has DPA approval for \$18,484 expansion.

**SPARTANBURG**—Texas Co., \$100,000 storage plant expansion.

**ROCK HILL**—Moore Construction, Inc., has NPA approval for office-storage space, est. cost \$15,538.

## TENNESSEE

**TENNESSEE**—Atomic Energy Commission, \$500,000,000 new facilities in Oak Ridge area.

**ALTON PARK**—General Shale Products Corp., Johnson City, plans new plant to replace Key-James Brick Co.'s plant recently destroyed by fire.

**CHATTANOOGA**—Combustion Engineering-Superheater, Inc., has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$5,800,369.

**CHATTANOOGA**—B. F. Goodrich Co. plans building.

**ELIZABETHTON**—J&J Corrugated Box Co., Falls River, Mass., \$1,350,000 factory.

**KNOXVILLE**—Robertshaw Fulton Controls Co. has DPA approval for plant expansion, \$855,010.

**MANCHESTER**—Star Union Co., building addition.

**MEMPHIS**—Chuck Hutton Co. has NPA approval for sales-service, est. cost \$230,000.

**MEMPHIS**—Delta Refining Co., sub. of M. F. A. Oil Co., Columbia, Mo., \$1,500,000 expansion.

**MEMPHIS**—Kimberly-Clark Corp. has DPA approval for \$3,297,092 improvements.

**MEMPHIS**—Memphis Publishing Co. has permit for \$200,000 warehouse at 495 Union Ave.

**MEMPHIS**—Orgill Brothers & Co. has NPA approval for warehouse, est. cost \$2,350,000.

**MEMPHIS**—Pidgeon-Thomas Iron Co., warehouse, E. L. Harrison, 81 Madison Bldg., Archt.

**MEMPHIS**—Union Realty Co. has NPA approval for parts depot, est. cost \$174,500.

**MEMPHIS**—Veliscol Corp., 1199 Warford, warehouse and shop.

**MEMPHIS**—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., warehouse.

**NASHVILLE**—N. C. & St. L. Railway, \$2,500,000 expenditure for new equipment.

**NASHVILLE**—Tennessee Aircraft, Inc., has RFC loan of \$250,000.

**NEWPORT**—Wood Products Co., Inc., has \$52,000 RFC loan.

**NORTH CHATTANOOGA**—Southern Electrical Corp. has DPA approval for improvement to cost \$785,500.

**ONEIDA**—Tennessee Steel Corp. applied to RFC for \$9,871,000 to construct new plant.

**ROCKWOOD**—Rockwood Stove Works, Inc., has \$72,500 RFC loan.

**SELMER**—Town to install natural gas system, \$195,859.

**SPRINGFIELD**—Wilson Athletic Goods Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., to remodel building, \$179,321. City approved issuance of \$400,000 revenue bonds to finance purchase and remodeling.

## TEXAS

**TEXAS**—Shell Oil Co. with Humble Oil & Refining Co., Kirby Petroleum Co. and Monterey Oil Co., participating, plan casinghead gas compressor plant and gathering system serving oil wells of DeWitt & Victoria Counties.

**ARANSAS PASS**—United Carbon Co., Inc., Capous Christi, \$64,446 office building, Lynn A. Evans & O. Roy Abbott, Bevil Bldg., Corpus Christi, Archt. & Designer.

**ARLINGTON**—General Motors Corp., c/o Argonaut Realty Div., G. M. Smitten, Detroit, Mich., manufacturing and assembly plant, Wyatt C. Hedrick, 904 Fort Worth Ave., Dallas, 1st National Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, \$201 Fannin St., Houston, Archt.

**AUSTIN**—American Statesman plan heating, ventilating and air-conditioning building, 200 W. 7th St., Jessen, Milhouse & Greeven, 2816 N. Guadalupe St., Austin, Archt.

**BEAUMONT**—Kansas City & Southern Railroad, \$98,769 warehouse, Stone & Pitts, 1872 Calder Ave., Beaumont, Archt.

**BEUTON**—Texas Farmers Telephone Co. plans 300 pole line miles rural telephones.

**BHONE**—Lone Star Producing Co., gas plant, cost approx. \$3,000,000.

**CANYON**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Oran Thomas, District Engr., Dallas, plans dial system.

**COLORADO CITY**—West Texas & Gulf Ref. Line Co., pump station, cost approx. \$75,000, Hamilton Brown, 2017 W. Gray, Houston, Tex., Archt.

**DALLAS**—Dallas Power & Light Co. plans 70,000 k.w. generator unit; \$11,000,000 new capital needed in 1962 to finance planned construction.

**DALLAS**—Lone Star Steel Co. applied to RFC for \$50,650,000 for expansion and improvements.

**DALLAS**—Otis Engineering Co., 6612 Denton Drive, office alterations and additions, cost approx. \$143,000, George L. Dahl, 2101 N. St. Paul St., Archt.

**DALLAS**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 309 S. Akard St., alterations and additions to Fairdale Dial Bldg., Angora Ave. & Tivares Ave. Gil-Harrell & Associates, 1913 San Jacinto St., Archts-Engrs.

**DILEY**—Southwest Texas Telephone Co-operative has REA loan of \$261,600 for improvements and expansions in rural areas.

**FORT WORTH**—Texas Drive-Ur-Seif System, 411 S. Ballinger St., \$34,645 office, Robert P. Voigt, 1030 Seventh St., Archt.

**GREGGTON**—Continental Manufacturers, Bert Brandana, Gen. Mgr., addition to present building.

**HOUSTON**—Anderson Greenwood & Co., Municipal Airport, 1-story office building, 1400 block N. Rice Ave., cost approx. \$85,000, Arne G. Engberg, 3810 Fannin St., Archt.

**HOUSTON**—Electro-Technical Laboratories, Inc., 504 Waugh Drive, 1-story manu-

facturing plant, Post Oak Road & Avenue D, cost approx. \$100,000, Woestemeyer & Gaffney, 4132 Coleridge, Houston, Archts.

**HOUSTON**—Humble Oil & Refining Co. plans \$245,000,000 for new wells and expansion during 1962.

**HOUSTON**—Longhorn Supply Co., 3130 Navigation, office and warehouse, Chase & Baer, 1200 Bissonnet St., Archts.

**HOUSTON**—Magnolia Petroleum Co., 1009 Fannin St., remodel office building, McKinney & Fannin Sts.

**HOUSTON**—Natural Gas Odorizing Co., Inc., one-story addition to warehouse, 7620 Wallisville Road, \$30,000, Lloyd & Morgan, 4605 Montrose Blvd., Archts.

**HOUSTON**—Schott's Bakery, 3000 Washington Ave., additions and alterations, 3800 Washington Ave. Johnson & Johnson, Richard T. McKay, 502 Scanlan Bldg., Archts-Engrs.

**HOUSTON**—Stauffer Chemical Co., 8901 Hempstead, \$113,640 office and change house, Hempstead Highway, Baldwin N. Young, 3908 S. Main St., Archt.

**HOUSTON**—Swift & Co., 3600 Clinton Drive, fertilizer plant, Sixth & Waverly Sts., cost approx. \$453,800, NPA approval.

**HOUSTON**—Thermal Engineering Co., 3605 W. Dallas Ave., office and manufacturing plant, 5 1/2 acres, at Ella Drive & W. 12th St.

**LAPORE**—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., 1-story shop building, Longview—Harold Baalinger, c/o Fletcher Bolls, 1-story business building, 111 W. Tyler St., cost approx. \$200,000.

**LONGVIEW**—Humble Oil & Refining Co., bulk gasoline plant.

**LONGVIEW**—Longview Wholesale Meat Co., Ivan R. Daniels & James H. Baskins, Cotton & Moberly Sts., plan building.

**LONGVIEW**—Midland Pipe Line Co., home office, 430 N. Center St., cost approx. \$200,000 to \$300,000, Wilson, Morris & Crain, 3330 Graustark St., Houston, Archts.

**LONGVIEW**—Fowers Manufacturing Co., industrial building and manufacturing plant, cost approx. \$2,223,500.

**LORENA**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, community dial building, Borden & Castro Sts.

**LUBBOCK**—Marc Dolph, Santa Fe Bldg., Amarillo, one-story freight building and offices, Santa Fe Railroad, cost approx. \$150,000, T. E. Reymann, 902 Santa Fe Bldg., Amarillo, Archt.

**LUBBOCK**—A. J. Whipple, bottling plant, 2003 Baylor, for lease to Mission Orange Bottling Co. J. Finley, 2518 Avenue H., cost approx. \$45,000.

**MCKINNEY**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, new dial building.

**MESQUITE**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, new dial building.

**MISSION**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Akard & Jackson Sts., Dallas, plans new dial system.

**PALACIOS**—Crawford Packing Co., freezer building.

**PANFA**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Dallas, dial building.

**POST**—Postex Cotton Mills, O. G. Murphy, Mgr., additions to bleaching and weave shop.

**PLAINVIEW**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, new dial building.

**ROBUSTOWN**—Southwestern Associated Telephone Co., Robert Hastings, Reserve Loan Life Bldg., Dallas, telephone building; cost approx. \$80,000, Atcheson & Atkinson, Sanford Bldg., Lubbock, Archts.

(Continued on page 66)

## SAUEREISEN

HIGH TEMPERATURE CEMENTS



For laying and coating brickwork, forming refractory chases or furnace linings on the job, and making patches to existing structures. Write for latest catalog.

Handy quart cans for making comparative tests—5 different cements. **\$6.75**

Sauereisen Cements Company Pittsburgh 15, Pa.

## Ornamental and Industrial PERFORATED METALS

We carry a large stock for immediate shipment.  
Send for Our Catalogue

Manhattan Perforated Metal Co., Inc. 43-17 37th St. L. I. City, N. Y.

## Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc.

DESIGNERS — FABRICATORS — ERECTORS

### STRUCTURAL STEEL

For Buildings, Bridges and All Industrial Purposes

BRISTOL, VIRGINIA-TENNESSEE

Capacity: 1500 to 2000 tons per month.

# G

## GLAMORGAN

PIPE & FOUNDRY CO.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

DO YOU HAVE THE

## 1952 BLUE BOOK OF SOUTHERN PROGRESS?

If not, send in your order today. There are still some copies available at \$3.00 per copy.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING CO.  
Baltimore 3, Maryland



## PERFORATED METALS

For every purpose, Industrial and Ornamental

Steel, Stainless Steel, Monel Metal, Brass, Copper, Bronze, Aluminum, Zinc, Lead, Tin Plate and all other metals or materials perforated as required, and for all kinds of screens. Send for new Catalog.

**CHARLES MUNDT & SONS**  
400 Johnston Ave., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

## QUALITY HOT DIP GALVANIZING

**JOSEPH P. CATTIE & BROTHERS INC.**

Office: 2409 E. York St.  
Plant: Letterly & Gaul Sts.

Phone: RE 9-0911

Philadelphia 25, Pa.

## MOUNT AIRY GRANITE



The North Carolina Granite Corp'n.  
Mount Airy, N. C.

## 2,357 SALES PROSPECTS

Most complete and up-to-date list of 2,357 new industrial plants and plant expansions—proposed and completed—within the 16 Southern and Southwestern states during the last 12 months. Compiled by states and cities.

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS is an excellent and valuable sales prospect list for any company that sells to Southern business.

**\$1.00 per copy**

Send check or money order today for your copies  
of the

*1952 Edition of*

**NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS**

A Business Service Publication of  
**MANUFACTURERS RECORD**  
Baltimore 3, Maryland



**"SERVING THE SOUTH"**

Storage tanks — Pressure vessels  
Welded steel plate construction

**BUFFALO TANK CORPORATION**

Fairfield Plant — P. O. Box 475  
Baltimore, Maryland

## DAVIS Cypress TANKS

62 Years At It

We have been going strong since 1888. No sign of a let-up. Mills, factories, villages, etc. continue increasingly to come to us for tanks made of "the wood eternal." Let us hear from you.

G. M. DAVIS & SON • P. O. Box 51  
PALATKA, FLA.



## EPPINGER AND RUSSELL CO.

Wood Preservers Since 1878

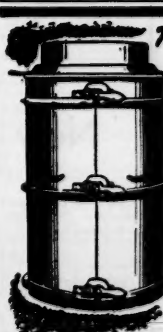
80 EIGHTH AVE., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Pressure Treated

— STRUCTURAL LUMBER —  
POLES • CROSS ARMS • PILING • TIES  
POSTS • BRIDGE AND DOCK TIMBERS

Treating Plants

Jacksonville, Fla. • Edgington, Pa. • Norfolk, Va.



## The Quinn Standard

**FOR CONCRETE PIPE**

The Quinn Standard is known as the best the world over, wherever concrete pipe is produced and used. Backed by over 35 years' service in the hands of hundreds of Quinn-educated contractors, municipal departments and pipe manufacturers who know from experience that Quinn pipe forms and Quinn mixing formulas combine to produce the finest concrete pipe at lowest cost.

**QUINN HEAVY DUTY PIPE FORMS**

For making pipe by hand methods by either the wet or semi-dry processes. Built to give more years of service—sizes for pipe from 10" up to 120" and larger—tongue and groove or bell end pipe at lowest cost. **WRITE TODAY.** Complete information, prices, and estimates sent on request. Also manufacturers QUINN CONCRETE PIPE MACHINES.

QUINN WIRE & IRON WORKS 160 12 ST. BOONE IOWA



# May Awards

(Continued from page 41)

rent total is made up of \$274,208,000 for government building and \$142,682,000 for schools. The latter shows a decline.

Heavy engineering construction is also stronger, when compared with last year. In the first five months of 1952, the total is \$311,009,000, representing an increase of more than ten per cent.

Current heavy engineering construction embraces \$220,748,000 for dams, drainage, earthwork and airports; \$59,895,000 for sewer and water work and \$30,366,000 for government electric projects. Last year's first five month totals for these were \$186,494,000; \$71,430,000, and \$22,967,000 respectively.

Ten per cent was also the approximate size of the gain registered this year in highway and bridge work. The current five-month total is \$258,459,000. At this time last year, it was \$225,022,000. Several large lettings are not included in the 1952 total, due to delay in receiving results of these May openings.

A revised prediction on construction this year estimates that a record will be set, with over \$32,000,000,000 expended for new work, this described as about one billion dollars more than the estimate set for 1951.

Private investment of over \$21,000,000 in new construction is seen by the Departments of Commerce and Labor, which say that public outlays will amount to nearly \$11,000,000,000 and will represent an increase of \$1,600,000,000, or seventeen per cent when compared with last year.

The anticipations are based on the assumption that there will be no major interruptions in production of steel and copper products for the rest of the year and that Regulation X will be partly relaxed in the near future.

Private residential expenditures, according to the two agencies, will be slightly less than in 1951. Home construction, it was observed, has remained strong during the first part of the year, despite materials and credit control.

The total of 1952, private housing starts is expected to be somewhat greater than in 1951, or about 1,050,000, as compared with 1,020,000, the number of houses and apartments begun toward the end of 1950 actually place more units under construction in 1951 than anticipated in 1952.

Expenditures for commercial and religious buildings is expected to be off sharply as the result of restrictions affecting these two types of work during the first half of 1952. More liberal allotments beginning in the third quarter are seen permitting some recovery in this field toward the end of the year.

The government bureaus also expect an increase in utility construction. Somewhat more money will be spent this year, they say, particularly for electric power and telephone facilities and for petroleum pipelines.

Expenditures for private industrial plants also are expected to be up slightly

this year, as compared with 1951. The industrial program started last year is now being rounded out.

Public spending for atomic energy and defense plant construction is forecast in excess of \$1,600,000,000, this representing a rise of almost seventy per cent above 1951 outlays for such purposes.

Expenditures for military installations will increase by about eighty-five per cent to \$1,900,000,000.

Increased expenditures are seen for public housing. This represents an estimated 50,000 new units this year, in addition to completion of work on units begun in 1951, when many projects finally got under way.

The Commerce-Labor Department forecast also sees small increases in school and highway construction. Most other types of public works, including hospitals, public buildings and reclamation are expected to decline.

On the subject of industrial construction employment, the National Constructors Association expects the current two-month period to see a peak in that field, surpassing the previous high established in May four years ago. The heaviest concentration of industrial construction employment is reported in Texas, with Louisiana showing a considerable increase.

Higher pay scales are being reported for construction workers. The Department of Labor says that its quarterly survey of seven major building trades in eighty-five cities revealed that the increased rates affected about one-eighth of the 570,000 building trades workers and that at least one craft benefited in about one-half of the cities studied.

Bricklayers continued to be the highest paid in southeastern and southwestern cities. Rates changed from a low of \$2.475 in Tampa to highs of \$3.438 in Dallas and \$3.50 in Oklahoma City. The rate for carpenters extended from a low of \$1.85 in Charlotte to a high of \$2.75 in Washington, D. C. Building laborers receive from 87.5 cents in Little Rock to \$1.60 in Washington, and Charleston, W. Va.

Read The Record  
To Keep Pace With  
Southern Progress  
\$3.00 a Year

## New Plants

(Continued from page 64)

**SAN ANTONIO**—Brown Express, C. B. Wilhelmy, Pres., 526 South Medina St., terminal building, bet Mitchell & New Expressway, E. of Mission Ball Park. Weldner & Wither, 609-11 Alamo National Bldg., Architects.

**TEMPLE**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 309 S. Akard St., Dallas, additions and alterations to office building. Preston M. Goren, 906 F. Anderson Bldg., Fort Worth, Archt.

**TERRELL**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 308 S. Akard St., Dallas, new dial building.

**WACO**—Central Freight Lines, Inc., has RFC loan of \$370,000.

**WACO**—Cogdell Auto Supply Co., Leo Bradshaw, 822 Austin, \$59,500 storage building and warehouse, Highway 6. Harris H. Roberts, 1103 Medical Arts Bldg., Archt.

**WEATHERFORD**—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., K. A. Ganssle, Chief Engr., 309 S. Akard St., Dallas, new dial building. Gill & Harrell & Associates, 1913 San Jacinto, Dallas, Archts.

### VIRGINIA

**BUENA VISTA**—Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., acquired plant facilities of National Mallinson Fabrics Corp.

**LYNCHBURG**—Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., plans moving its Windsor Printwork Division at North Adams, Mass.

**RICHMOND**—International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill., general sales district offices and warehouse, and motor truck branch.

**RICHMOND**—Osbelt Lumber & Tie Corp., has \$40,000 RFC loan.

**ROANOKE**—Norfolk & Western Railway Co., buying additional locomotives and freight cars.

### WEST VIRGINIA

**WEST VIRGINIA**—Ohio Power Co., plans new ultra-high voltage transmission line, first leg of proposed Philip Sporn Plant, cost \$2,500,000, beg. at Graham Station, W. Va., to Muskingum River Plant. Further work on 132,000 volt transmission line ext. from Lancaster to Kenton, via Newark and Mt. Vernon, total cost of more than \$4,000,000; in 1952 construction program totaling \$47,500,000.

**ELM GROVE**—Bumgardner & Co., Warwood, acquired former Wheeling Sanitary Mill, Co.

**GOODMAN**—Ashland Oil & Refining Co., new bulk plant, \$25,000.

**HUNTINGTON**—Enterprise Div. of General Metals Corp., plant to manufacture industrial burners.

**MCDOWELL COUNTY**—Olga Coal Co., \$3,000,000 coal cleaning plant and other long-range developments.

**MORGANTOWN**—U. S. Bureau of Mines, buildings to house laboratory for petroleum research.

**MOUNDSVILLE**—Kansas Explorations, Inc., acquired old United Zinc Smelting Co. property.

**NEW HAVEN**—Home Telephone Co., plans \$100,000 dial central office.

**SPENCER**—Spencer Manufacturing Co., \$75,000 expansion program.

**UPSHUR COUNTY**—Union Fuel Gas Co., \$2,000,000 pumping station and 6,000-acre gas storage field.

### ENGINEERS — FOREMAN

Superintendents and Project Managers  
Training Course

All instruction by mail. Send today for sample lesson and complete details.

GEO. E. DEATHERAGE & SON  
5 E. Preston Street Baltimore 2, Maryland

### Patent Attorneys

EATON & BELL

PATENT ATTORNEYS

904 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

753 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

### Inventions for Sale

**MANUFACTURERS**—Write for our FREE Classification Sheet of Inventions for Sale, covering 135 main subjects, and in one or more of which you will doubtless be interested. ADAM FISHER CO., 578 Enright, St. Louis, Mo.

### Business Opportunities

**FOR SALE**—Southern Tennessee—Mineral—Timber Land, estimated 125 million feet, 88,000 acres. \$4.00 per acre. Details from No. 9791, c/o Manufacturers Record, Baltimore 3, Md.

**FOR SALE**—160 acres land, no building. North Florida. Good farming-cattle land, price \$15.00 per acre. A real bargain. Details from No. 9792, Manufacturers Record, Baltimore 3, Md.

**AIR COMPRESSORS:**  
Elec.: 1300, 1578, 2200, 3176 & 3700 Ft.  
Btld.: 528, 676, 870, 1000 & 1300 Ft.  
Diesel: 500, 688, 890, 1000 & 1578 Ft.

**R. R. EQUIPMENT:**  
5—Diesel Locos., 10, 30, 45, 65, 80,  
100 & 120 Ton.  
17—Gas Locos., 4, 8, 16, 20 & 30 Ton.  
126—8,000 & 10,000 Gal. Cap. Tank Cars.  
96—50 Ton & 40 Ton Flat Cars.  
226—Box & Gondolas, 40 & 50 Ton.  
25 & 35 Ton Diesel Loco. Cranes.

**STEEL STORAGE TANKS:**  
29—10,000, 15,000, 20,000 & 25,000 Gal.  
7—5,000, 55,000 & 80,000 Bbl. Cap.  
40—10,000 Gal. 60 lb. test pressure.

**STEEL SHEET PILING:**  
1500 Ton Beth. ZP38-27 & 50 Ft.  
540 Tons Beth. DP2, 20, 26, 60 Ft.

**R. C. STANNHOPE, INC.**  
60 E. 42nd St. New York 17, N. Y.

**IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT**

**RAILS** **NEW RELAYING**  
SWITCH MATERIAL  
ALL TRACK ACCESSORIES

**MIDWEST STEEL CORPORATION**  
CHARLESTON 21, W. VA.

EST. 1904

**DAVIDSON**  
**PIPE COMPANY INC.**  
FORMERLY  
ALBERT & DAVIDSON PIPE CORP.

ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE EAST

Seamless and Welded 1/2" to 26" O.D.  
All wall thickness Manufactured.  
Specially large sizes.  
Cutting — Threading — Flanging —  
Fittings — Valves.

Call GEdney 9-6300  
30th St. & 2nd Ave., B'klyn. 27, N. Y.

**PIPE**  
**VALVES and FITTINGS**  
All Sizes in Stock  
**NEW-USED**

**GREENPOINT IRON & PIPE CO. INC.**  
Robert and Midd. Sts. Brooklyn, N.Y.

**FOR SALE**

1—Complete lime hydrating plant.  
1—4' x 8 1/2', 3 deck Robins Gyrex screen.  
42" x 16", 36" x 16" & 24" x 12" crushing rolls.  
1—4' Raymond Whizzer air separator.  
New Dryers—Kilns—Coolers.  
Used & rebuilt grinding & crushing machinery.  
1—Raymond Mill, latest type.

**W. P. HEINEKEN, INC.**  
50 Broad St., N. Y.

**FOR SALE**

One 300,000 gallon water tank on 110 foot tower, in good condition. Can quote erected in South or loaded on cars.

**R. E. McLEAN**  
Box 1062 Gastonia, N. C.

**WANTED**

Interested in securing availability of Crushing, Grinding, Filtering, Screening and Rotary Drying Machines. Advise if you have completely set-up units or plants, for outright purchase or for continuing operation.

**P. O. Box 1351, Church St. Station,  
New York 8, N. Y.**

**TRANSFORMERS**

**BOUGHT AND SOLD**

We carry a large stock of transformers, and invite your inquiries.

**PIONEER TRANSFORMER REBUILDERS**

We rewind, repair and redesign all makes and sizes.  
One Year Guarantee.

**THE ELECTRIC SERVICE CO., INC.**  
"AMERICA'S USED TRANSFORMER CLEARING HOUSE"  
SINCE 1912 CINCINNATI 27, OHIO

**MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT** **NEW & USED**

"ONE OF THE COUNTRY'S LARGEST STOCKS"

- Machine Tools
- Hydraulic Equipment
- Metal Working Equipment
- Moulding Equipment
- Engraving Machinery

**AARON MACHINERY COMPANY INC.**  
46 Crosby St., New York 12, N. Y.  
WORTH 4-8233

**AVAILABLE**

**1 No. 1410 Cincinnati Shear**

With capacity for 3/16" mild steel 10' long. Distance between housings is approximately 10'-3". Shear is equipped with a Micrometer back gauge, hydraulic hold downs, and light beam cutting line and was new in 1949. Blades are of the 4-cutting edge type. Shear has been used so little that the blades have never been resharpened. Complete with factory-mounted motor and electricals. Contact W. E. Kistler, Aeroglode Corporation, 510 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh, North Carolina, Telephone LD-980.

**DIESEL ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS**

**20 KW to 150,000 KW**

Also

**DIESEL ENGINES**

**100 HP to 500 HP**

Send us your requirements.

**GLAZER STEEL CORPORATION**  
2100 Allor Avenue Knoxville, Tennessee

150x850x35' & 40x450x24' Buildings  
200—150—100—75 HP Slip Rg. Motors  
190 HP NEW 160# Boiler—never used  
600 HP Cooper Bessmer Full Diesel  
12' Pand's Vert. Boring Mill  
45—25—20 Ton Locomotives  
10—8—6' Power Shears

**M. & P., 6719 Etzel, St. Louis 14**

**TRADE WITH BAUER**  
BUY — SELL — TRADE  
YOUR  
**COMPRESSOR** VACUUM PUMP STEAM ENGINE

**L. W. BAUER**

**WE BUY**  
**MACHINE TOOLS**  
**METAL-WORKING**  
**MACHINERY**  
**POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT**

Good equipment is needed now for defense work. Send us today your list of idle equipment. Highest prices paid.

Entire plants or shops wanted.  
Contact us whenever you Buy or Sell machinery.

Everything from a Pulley to a Powerhouse

**THE O'BRIEN MACHINERY CO.**  
1527 N. DELAWARE AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Bell Phone: GA 6-1150

**ELECTRIC MOTORS & GENERATORS**

— New & Rebuilt —  
**A.C. & D.C. — Up to 1000 H.P.**  
**Large Stock — Full Guarantee**  
★ IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT ★  
Our 46th Year of Service  
Catalog and Stock Lists on Request

**ARTHUR WAGNER CO.**  
Randolph & Ogden—Chicago 7, Ill.

Offering

**BRIDGE CRANES**  
All sizes and types  
**Wanted to Buy**  
Good used bridge cranes

**ARNOLD HUGHES COMPANY**  
765 Penobscot Bldg. Detroit, Michigan  
Woodward 1-1894

**NEW and REBUILT**  
**MOTORS**  
**GENERATORS**  
**TRANSFORMERS**  
1 to 1500 H. P.  
**ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO.**  
ROCHESTER 1, NEW YORK



## Ford, Bacon & Davis Engineers

CONSTRUCTION  
MANAGEMENT

NEW YORK

APPRAISALS  
REPORTS

CHICAGO : LOS ANGELES

Investigations  
and  
Reports



Appraisals  
Management

DESIGN • ENGINEERS • CONSTRUCTION  
Industrials, Public Utilities, Process Plants  
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

DAY & ZIMMERMANN, INC.  
PHILADELPHIA

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

RUMMEL, KLEPPER & KAHL  
ENGINEERS

DESIGN—INVESTIGATIONS—REPORTS  
Industrial Plant Development and Design  
Water Treatment & Sewage Disposal Plants  
Industrial Waste Disposal and Treatment Plants  
Bulk Material Plants & Machinery Layout  
Roads, Bridges, and Railroad Facilities

1021 NORTH CALVERT STREET

BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

GANNETT-FLEMING-CORDDRY & CARPENTER, INC.  
ENGINEERS

Water works, Sewage, Traffic Studies, Roads, Bridges,  
Airports, Flood Control, Appraisals, Investigations, Reports.  
PITTSBURGH, PA. HARRISBURG, PA. DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

WILEY & WILSON  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Steam and Electric Distribution, Power Plants, Municipal Planning, Water Supply,  
Sewerage, Sewage and Water Treatment, Incinerators, Streets and Pavements, and  
Airports, Industrial Plants. Reports—Plans—Supervision  
Main Office 711 West Main St.  
805 Peoples Bank Bldg. Richmond 20, Virginia  
Lynchburg, Virginia

WOOTEN & WOOTEN  
ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS  
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS • WAREHOUSES • STEAM PLANTS  
AIRFIELDS • WATER & SEWAGE WORKS  
213-217 LATTA ARCADE  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rader Engineering Co.

Water Works, Sewers, Refuse Disposal,  
Ports, Harbors, Flood Control, Bridges,  
Tunnels, Highways, Airports, Traffic,  
Foundations, Buildings, Reports,  
Investigations, Consultations.

1615 duPont Building, Miami, Florida

Harrington & Cortelouy

Consulting Engineers  
Frank M. Cortelouy

E. M. Newman F. M. Cortelouy, Jr.  
Movable and Fixed Bridges of All Types,  
Foundations, and Related Structures.  
1004 Baltimore Kansas City 6, Mo.

Wiedeman and Singleton

Consulting Engineers  
WATER WORKS, SEWERS, SEWAGE  
DISPOSAL, APPRAISALS, VALUA-  
TIONS, REPORTS  
1263 Citizens & Southern National  
Bank Building  
ATLANTA, GA.

Gustave M. Goldsmith

Consulting Engineer  
General Structures  
Plant Layout  
Design—Investigation—Quantity Survey  
1734 Della Vista  
CINCINNATI 37, OHIO

GEMAR ASSOCIATES

CONSULTING  
MATERIALS HANDLING  
ENGINEERS  
Over 20 Years Experience  
Greenwich, Connecticut

Watson and Hart

Consultants for Civil, Electrical, Mechan-  
ical and Textile Engineering Problems.

GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

FROEHLING & ROBERTSON,  
INC.

Inspection Engineers and Chemists

RICHMOND VIRGINIA



Michael Baker, Jr., Inc.

THE BAKER ENGINEERS, Civil Engi-  
neers, Planners, and Surveyors, Muni-  
cipal Engineers, Airport Design, Highway  
Design, Sewage Disposal systems, Water  
Works Design and Operation, City Plan-  
ners, All Surveys.  
Home Office: Rochester, Pa. Branch  
Offices: Jackson, Miss., Harrisburg, Pa.

Harza Engineering Co.

Consulting Engineers  
L. P. Harza Calvin V. Davis  
Hydro-Electric Power Projects, Trans-  
mission Lines, System Management,  
Dams, Foundations, Harbor Structures,  
Soil Mechanics  
400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

HARDAWAY CONTRACTING  
COMPANY

Engineers Contractors  
Water Power Development, Bridge  
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

ROBERT AND COMPANY ASSOCIATES

Architects and Engineers

ATLANTA

DESIGN • MODERNIZATION STUDIES • APPRAISALS  
MACHINERY LAYOUTS • AIR CONDITIONING  
POWER PLANTS

FREDERICK SNARE CORPORATION

Engineers—Contractors

HARBOR WORKS • BRIDGES • POWER PLANTS •  
DAMS • DOCKS AND TERMINALS.

DIFFICULT AND UNUSUAL FOUNDATIONS A SPECIALTY.  
233 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY 7

HAVANA, CUBA; LIMA, PERU; BOGOTA, COLOMBIA; CARACAS,  
VENEZUELA; SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO; GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

PALMER AND BAKER, INC.  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS—ARCHITECTS

For Problems of Transportation — Subaqueous Vehicular Tunnels

Rock Tunnels Bridges Highways Traffic Studies  
Utility Tunnels Grade Separations Airports Parking Problems  
Complete Materials, Chemical Waterfront and Harbor  
and Soils Laboratories Structures  
MOBILE, ALABAMA HOUSTON, TEXAS NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS

Ben W. Hopkins CONSULTANTS W. Terry Feild  
INVESTIGATIONS DESIGN REPORTS APPRAISALS  
CONSTRUCTION & PRODUCTION CONTROL  
COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL — MUNICIPAL  
SALINGER BLDG., SUITE 214  
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Frederic R. Harris, Inc.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

F. H. Dechant, E. J. Quirin,  
E. H. Harlow  
Piers and Bulkheads  
Foundations, Soil Mechanics  
Sanitary and Industrial Waste Disposal  
Water Supply, Flood Control  
Power, Industrial Plants, Buildings  
27 William Street New York  
3 William Street Newark  
Fidelity Phila. Trust Bldg. Philadelphia  
Ferry Bldg. San Francisco

Faulkner & Orpin Associates

Engineering Consultants  
Structural, Mechanical, Hydraulic, Sani-  
tary and Electrical Engineers,  
Sewage & Disposal Plants, Roads,  
Bridges, Market Consultants,  
80 K St., King's Terminal  
South Boston, Mass.

Sverdrup & Parcel, Inc.

Consulting Engineers  
Bridges, Structures and Reports,  
Industrial and Power Plant Engineering,  
Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.  
220 Bush St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

MALCOLM PIRNIE ENGINEERS

CIVIL AND SANITARY ENGINEERS  
Malcolm Pirnie Ernest W. Whitlock  
G. G. Warner, Jr.  
Investigation, Reports, Plans  
Supervision of Construction  
and Operations  
Appraisals and Rates  
35 West 43rd St., New York 18, N. Y.

Hunting, Larsen & Dunnells

Engineers  
Industrial Plants—Warehouse  
Commercial Buildings—Steel and  
Reinforced Concrete—Design and  
Supervision—Reports  
1150 Century Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

ARCHITECTS!  
CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS

This space can be yours for only \$3.50  
per month. For further details write:

MANUFACTURERS RECORD  
Baltimore 3, Md.

SANDERSON & PORTER  
ENGINEERS AND  
CONSTRUCTORS



## THE BRADY CONVEYORS CORPORATION

*Conveyors, Elevators, and Material Handling Equipment*

12 West Jackson Boulevard

CHICAGO 4, ILL.

## VIRGINIA ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.

Government — INDUSTRIAL — Municipal

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA

## HOOSIER ENGINEERING COMPANY

Erectors of Transmission Lines

1384 HOLLY AVE., COLUMBUS, OHIO

327 S. LA SALLE ST.  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

136 LIBERTY ST.  
NEW YORK

## Algernon Blair, Inc.

General Contractors

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

## Batson-Cook Company

Incorporated

General Contractors

WEST POINT, GA.

## POWER PLANTS—WATER WORKS

Contractors

**BURFORD, HALL & SMITH**

140 Edgewood Ave., N. E.

Atlanta, Georgia

Fabricated Lead and Polyethylene lined equipment for the Rayon, Chemical, Textile, By-Product Coke, and Plating Industries.

**SOUTHERN LEAD BURNING CO.**

ATLANTA 2, GEORGIA

P. O. Box 4627

Phone We 2576

## THE BELMONT IRON WORKS

Engineers-Fabricators-Erectors-Contractors-Exporters

STRUCTURAL STEEL

BUILDINGS & BRIDGES

RIVETED — ARC WELDED

SHOPS: PHILADELPHIA — EDDYSTONE — ROYERSFORD

Cable Address — Beliron

Main Office—Philadelphia 46, Pa.

New York Office—44 Whitehall St., N. Y. 4, N. Y.



## Dredging—Construction Engineering

Distributors of

**Sand—Gravel—Stone  
Commercial Slag**

## The Arundel Corporation

Baltimore 2, Maryland

Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Miami 6, Fla.

*Provides the last  
word in property  
control . . .*

- American retrospective appraisals establish unit property records with individual costs, depreciation reserves and provisions — Kept up to date, they are the last word in property control.

The **AMERICAN  
APPRAISAL**



Company

Over Fifty Years of Service

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

# INDEX FOR BUYERS

Page Numbers Indicate Where Products Can Be Found

Appraisals .....	69	Grating (Steel) .....	60, 74	Sand and Gravel .....	69
Architects .....	68	Lead Installations .....	69	Saw Blades .....	5
Banks and Bankers .....	23, 24	Lumber (Creosoted) .....	63, 65	Screens .....	65
Bridges .....	14, 27, 64, 69	Lumber (Salt Treated) .....	63	Sheets (Steel, Galvanized) .....	70, 71
Buildings (Steel) .....	58, 63	Machinery (New and Second- Hand) .....	67	Sites (Industrial) 14, 15, 18, 25, 32, 59	
Business Consultants .....	68	Material Handling Machinery ..	19	Steel Fabricating 3, 6, 14, 31, 57, 64, 69	
Cements (Industrial) .....	64	Metals (Non-Ferrous) .....	56	Steel Products .....	21, 22, 29, 30, 70
Cement (Portland White) .....	34	Perforated Metals .....	64, 65	Steel (Stainless) .....	22, 70
Chemists .....	68	Petroleum Products .....	8	Structural Steel 3, 6, 14, 27, 64, 69, 70	
Coal .....	33, 61	Phosphates .....	2	Tanks and Towers .....	31, 63, 65
Contractors .....	68, 69	Piling, Poles, etc. (Creosoted) .....	63, 65	Telephone Service .....	55
Conveyors .....	19, 69	Pipe (Cast Iron) .....	64, 73	Temperature Control .....	62
Dredging Contractors .....	68, 69	Pipe Forms .....	65	Treads (Stair) .....	60
Engineers .....	12, 28	Professional Directory .....	68, 69	Tubing (Steel) .....	70, 71
Envelopes .....	62	Pumps .....	26	Walls (Insulated Metal) .....	4
Flooring (Steel) .....	74	Railroads .....	15, 25	Water Supply .....	26, 69
Galvanizing .....	14, 57, 65	Roofing .....	17, 24		
Gears .....	20				
Granite .....	65				

## STEEL

### In Stock—Prompt Delivery

Some steel products are in short supply but our over-all stocks are still large and diversified.

#### NEARBY STOCKS INCLUDE:

**BARB**—Carbon & alloy, hot rolled & cold fin, reinforcing

**STRUCTURALS**—I beams, H beams, channels, angles

**PLATES**—Sheared & U. M. Inland & Way Floor Plate

**SHEETS**—Many types

**TUBING**—Seamless & welded mechanical & boiler tubes

**STAINLESS**—Allegany sheets, plates, bars, tubes, etc.

**BABBITT**—bearing metal

**MACHINERY & TOOLS**—for metal fabrication

For a single piece or a carload, call our nearest plant. Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc. Plants: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Spokane.

## RYERSON





## "It's foolish to try to be bigger than you are"

**REMEMBER** Aesop's fable of the frog and the ox? Told 2,500 years ago, it goes:

"Three young frogs cried to their mother that a little brother had been trampled by the largest beast in the swamp. 'Oh, no,' said the mother, 'no beast is larger than I.' And she blew herself up to show how big she really was. 'But it was much bigger,' the little ones chorused. Whereupon the vain mother inflated herself until she burst." And the moral was, "It's foolish to try to be bigger than you are."

Aside from the wisdom of the fable for each of us individually, there is solemn warning for us as a nation. Some among us seem to believe that with an unlimited supply of taxpayers' dollars America can buy anything--ease and

security at home, acceptance of our ideas abroad, friendship of other peoples, even world peace.

Like the vain frog, America inflates herself more and more dangerously, trying to stretch herself to be the biggest thing in the swamp. Meanwhile the enormous beast that is the world goes its own way, scarcely affected by the vain-glorious display of America's inflation. It's the same old world that was indifferent before the pomp of Egypt, Persia, Greece and Rome.

How will our present "puffing" end? Isn't it obvious that continued inflation can bring disaster? Only by a realistic policy of living within our means--not trying to be bigger than we are--can America avoid the catastrophe of Aesop's foolish frog.



## The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

General Offices--Youngstown 1, Ohio  
Export Offices--500 Fifth Avenue, New York

**MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND YOLOY STEELS**

The steel industry is using all its resources to produce more steel, but it needs your help and needs it now. Turn in your scrap, through your regular sources, at the earliest possible moment.

# INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

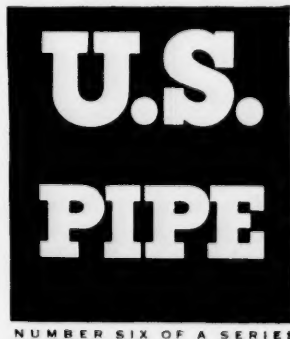
— A —			— F —		
AARON MACHINERY CO., INC.	67	Agency—Diener & Co., skind, Inc.	FAULKNER & ORPIN ASSOCIATES	68	NO. 9771
AEROGLOIDE CORP.	67		FISHER COMPANY, ADAM	66	NO. 9772
AFFILIATED NATIONAL HOTELS	—	Agency—Alert Advertising Agency	Agency—Shaffer-Brennan-Margulis Advtg.	—	— O —
ALABAMA POWER CO.	32	Agency—Sparrow Advertising Agency	FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING CO.	—	O'BRIEN MACHINERY CO.
ALLIED STEEL PRODUCTS CORPORATION	63	Agency—Advertising Engineers	Agency—Kreickler & Meloan, Inc.	—	OLEN ENVELOPE CO.
ALUMINUM CO. OF AMERICA	—	Agency—Fuller & Smith & Ross	FORD, BACON & DAVIS, INC.	68	Agency—Barnett & Barnett
AMERICAN AIR COMPRESSORS CORP.	—	Agency—Klau-Van Pietersen-Dunlap Assoc.	FROEHLING & ROBERTSON	68	— F —
AMERICAN APPRAISAL COMPANY	49	Agency—Klau-Van Pietersen-Dunlap Assoc.	GANNETT-FLEMING-CORDDRY & CARPENTER, INC.	—	PALMER & BAKER, INC.
AMERICAN BRIDGE DIV., U. S. STEEL CORP.	27	Agency—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn	GAY-LEE CO.	68	PIRMIE, MALCOLM
AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS	63		Agency—Burke Bartlett Co., Inc.	5	Agency—Diener & Dorskind, Inc.
AMERICAN LUMBER & TREATING CO.	—	Agency—Fuller & Smith & Ross	GEMAR ASSOCIATES	68	PURE OIL CO.
AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.	55	Agency—N. W. Ayer & Sons, Inc.	GENERAL COAL CO.	61	Agency—Leo Burnett Co.
ANDERSON, ROBERT J.	—		GENERAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO.	34	— Q —
ARMCO DRAINAGE & METAL PRODUCTS	—	Agency—N. W. Ayer & Sons, Inc.	Agency—Harris & Bond, Inc.	—	QUINN WIRE & IRON WORKS
ARUNDEL CORP.	69		GEORGIA POWER CO.	32	Agency—Lessing Advertising Co.
ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS	68		GLAMORGAN PIPE FOUNDRY COMPANY	64	— R —
ATLANTIC CREOSOTING COMPANY, INC.	63		GLAZER STEEL CORP.	67	RADER ENGINEERING CO.
ATLANTIC GULF & PACIFIC COMPANY	57		GOLDSMITH, GUSTAVE M.	68	REPUBLIC STEEL CORP.
ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY	—	Agency—Lowe & Stevens, Inc.	GREENPOINT IRON AND PIPE COMPANY	67	Agency—Meldrum & Fewsmith, Inc.
— B —			GULF POWER CO.	32	RESALE DEPARTMENT
BAKER, MICHAEL, JR.	68		— H —		
BARRETT DIVISION—ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP.	17	Agency—Anderson & Cairns, Inc.	H & F MACHINERY COMPANY	67	ROBERT AND COMPANY ASSOCIATES
BATSON-COOK COMPANY	69		HARDWAY CONTRACTING COMPANY	68	Agency—Liller, Neal & Battle
BAUER, L. W.	67		HARRINGTON & CORTELYOU	68	RUBEROID COMPANY
BELMONT IRON WORKS	69		HARRIS, INC., FREDERIC R.	68	Agency—Fuller & Smith & Ross
BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.	29	Agency—Jones & Brakely, Inc.	HASTE CO., JOHN J.	12	RUMMEL, KLEPPER & KAHL
BIRMINGHAM COMMITTEE OF 100	—	Agency—Sparrow Advertising Agency	HAZEA ENGINEERING CO.	68	RYERSON & SON, INC., J. T.
BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE	33	Agency—Benton & Bowles, Inc.	HEINEREN, W. P.	67	Agency—Aubrey, Moore & Wallace
BLAIR, INC., ALGERNON	49		HOLSTON STEEL STRUCTURES	50	— S —
BRADY CONVEYORS CORP.	49		Agency—L. F. McCarthy & Co.	67	SANDERSON & PORTER
BRISTOL STEEL & IRON WORKS, INC.	64		HOOSIER ENGINEERING COMPANY	69	Agency—Calkins & Holden
BUFFALO TANK CORPORATION	65		HUGHES CO., ARNOLD	67	SAUERISEN CEMENTS CO.
BURFORD, MALL & SMITH	65		HUNTING, LARSEN & DUNNELLS	68	Agency—William Cohen Advertising Agency
BUTLER MFG. CO.	3	Agency—Carter Advertising Agency	— I —		
— C —			INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES CORP.	14	SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
CATTIE & BROTHERS, JOSEPH P.	65		Agency—J. P. Dewey	—	Agency—The Caples Co.
CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON COMPANY	31	Agency—Russell T. Gray, Inc.	INGALLS IRON WORKS CO.	4	SLAYSMAN COMPANY
CITIES SERVICE	—	Agency—Albert Frank-Guenther Law	Agency—Parker, Luckie & Associates	30	Agency—Frank D. Webb
COLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, R. D.	63	Agency—Burton E. Wyatt & Co.	INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.	68	SHAKE CORPORATION, FREDERICK
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPE CO.	62		INTERNATIONAL MIN. & CHEM. CORP.	32	SOUTHERN CO.
CONNORS STEEL CO.	21	Agency—Parker, Luckie & Associates	Agency—C. Franklin Brown, Inc.	69	Agency—Liller, Neal & Battle
— D —			— J —		
DAVIDSON PIPE CO., INC.	67		JEFFREY MFG. CO.	19	SOUTHERN LEAD BURNING CO.
DAVIS & SON, G. M.	65		Agency—Byer & Bowman	—	SOUTHERN NATURAL GAS COMPANY
DAY & ZIMMERMANN, INC.	68		— K —		
DEATHERAGE & SON, GEORGE E.	66		KERRIGAN IRON WORKS, INC.	74	SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM
DRAYO CORP.	—	Agency—Ketchum, McLeod & Grove	Agency—C. P. Clark, Inc.	15	Agency—Cunningham & Walsh, Inc.
DUVAL ENGINEERING CO.	68		KINNEAR MFG. CO.	67	STANDARD STEEL SPRING COMPANY
— E —			Agency—Wheeler, Kight & Galney, Inc.	60	STANHOPE, INC., R. C.
EATON & BELL	66		— L —		
ELASCO SERVICES, INC.	—	Agency—Albert Frank-Guenther Law	LAYNE & BOWLER, INC.	26	STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORP.
ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO.	67	Agency—Charles L. Rumrill Co.	Agency—Raymond Powell	—	Agency—Harold Cabot & Co.
ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY	67		— M —		
EPPLINGER AND RUSSELL COMPANY	65		MAHON COMPANY, R. C.	4	SVERDRUP & PARCEL, INC.
EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION	23, 24	Agency—Robert G. Fields & Co.	Agency—Anderson, Inc.	68	— T —
— F —			MANHATTAN PERFORATED METAL CO.	64	TENNESSEE COAL & IRON DIV.
— G —			MCLEAN, R. E.	67	Agency—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn
— H —			MERCER CORPORATION	62	TRINITY PORTLAND CEMENT DIVISION
— I —			MIDWEST STEEL CORPORATION	67	Agency—Harris & Bond, Inc.
— J —			MISSISSIPPI POWER CO.	32	— U —
— K —			MISSOURI PACIFIC LINES	—	UNION TRUST COMPANY OF MARYLAND
— L —			MUNDT & SONS, CHARLES	65	UNITED GAS PIPE LINE COMPANY
— M —			— N —		
— N —			NASHVILLE BRIDGE CO.	14	Agency—Bozell & Jacobs, Inc.
— O —			NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBLO. & D. D. CO.	—	U. S. PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
— P —			NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.	25	Agency—H. B. Humphrey, Alley & Richards, Inc.
— Q —			Agency—Houck & Co.	—	U. S. STEEL CO.
— R —			NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT	59	Agency—Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn
— S —			Agency—Bennett Advertising, Inc.	—	— V —
— T —			NORTH CAROLINA GRANITE CORP.	65	VIENER & SONS, HYMAN
— U —			Agency—Houck & Company	—	VIRGINIA ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.
— V —			— W —		
— W —			WAGNER COMPANY, ARTHUR	67	WATSON & HART
— Y —			WHITMAN, REQUARDT & ASSOCIATES	68	WIDEMAN & SINGLETON, INC.
— Z —			WIEDEMAN & SINGLETON, INC.	68	WILEY & WILSON
			WILEY & WILSON	68	WISCONSIN MOTOR CORPORATION
			WISCONSIN MOTOR CORPORATION	—	Agency—Faulson-Gerlach & Assoc.
			WOOTEN & WOOTEN	68	— Y —
			— Y —		
			YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE COMPANY	71	



*New Orleans' famed Cabildo and Cathedral of St. Louis in the Vieux Carré as seen 100 years ago*

New Orleans has a cast iron gas main in service that was installed well over 100 years ago. Vehicular traffic in those times was a far cry from today's giant buses and trailer trucks. The engineering term—*traffic shock*—was then unheard of. There were no sewers, conduits and other underground services to cause soil disturbance. Yet this old cast iron main has had the shock-strength, beam-strength and effective resistance to corrosion to withstand the changes and unforeseen stresses of more than a century. New Orleans' experience is not exceptional. Cast iron water and gas mains, laid over a century ago, are still serving in the streets of more than 30 cities in the United States and Canada.

United States Pipe and Foundry Co.,  
General Offices, Burlington, N. J.  
Plants and Sales Offices Throughout the U. S. A.



# KERRIGAN

# *a Great Name in Grating*

## With the WELD that Never Fails!

Kerrigan grating is a one-piece INSEPARABLE unit. Bearing bars and crossbars are WELDFORGED by Kerrigan's exclusive process into ONE PIECE. Resulting grating is a strong, anti-slip, easy-to-clean grating that affords maximum light and ventilation, a minimum of installation and maintenance expense, and long years of trouble-free use.



**BONDERIZED**

for rust resistance and extra protection against corrosion! Holds paint to metal for durable finishes.

*Write for*

**CATALOG AND SPECIFICATION SHEETS**

and for a copy of "A PICTURE STORY OF KERRIGAN" which shows how KERRIGAN Weldforged steel grating is custom

engineered . . . and how Kerrigan's Never-Fail Weld stands up under the severest kind of punishment. Just write on your letterhead for free copy.



# KERRIGAN IRON WORKS, INC.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

General Sales Office  
274 Madison Ave., New York City

Mid-West Sales Office  
2725 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago